# Chicago Tribune.

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## THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We present below the opinions in brief of a large number of our exchanges on the President's emancipation proclamation:

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Thank God! The one brave, needful, emphatic word has been spoken at last! Long expected and long coming, it is all the more welcome, now that it has come. It is for this chief every earnest man in the land has been listening; and now that it has been spoken by the only voice that could give it publicability, we not only rejoice at the realization of our hopes and the answer to our prayers, but we feel that it has marked a new era in the history of our nation and of the world. The men whose names are appended to the proclamation have signed the most important document in the world's history. Magna Charta is at nothing to it. It is, in fact, a new Magna Charta, before the light of which the other must pale its ineffectual fires. * * * We cannot now give utterance to all that we feel upon this subject. It is sufficient to say that we are rejoiced at the opportunity of chronicling this proclamation. We thank the President most heartily for issuing it, and we thank God that we have lived to see it. A grateful people will stand by the President firmly in executing it, and all the more gladly that now they see the way clear to the final and utter extinction of the rebellion.

[From the Lafayette Courier.]

We hail the president's proclamation as the dawn of a new era in the history of the world, and we can but approve its spirit and purpose as the inspiration of an exalted patriotism. That it will be indorsed and justified by the loyal people of the nation as a measure well adapted to the terrible exigency of the hour we entertain no doubt. It will be universally approved as a measure of policy, and as involving a great principle, it stands wholly justified before God and man.

The country will take fresh courage and renew their faith in the speedy triumph of the cause. The conservatives who have tried it all their own way for seventeen months of disaster and defeat, can find no fault with the equitable terms of the proclamation, and the radicals may stand still and see the glory of the Lord.

[From the Springfield Union (War Dem.)]

The president has done just what we expected he would do; and he has done it at the right time and in the right way, and we are pleased to endorse his course. He has in January next; and long ere that, we trust, there will be an army of colored men on foot who will be able to fight for their own freedom.

[From the St. Louis Union.]

While we hail the dawning jubilee of freedom with the fullness of joy, we unite with the American people in calling on the brotherhood of nations to celebrate the festival, and to consecrate the first of the New Year as a day of thanksgiving and rejoicing for the whole human race.

Taking it for granted that our brave armies will translate the president's words into facts, the nation will be able to boast of having performed the sublimest act of benedictions known to history.

[From the Albany Statesman.]

Such are the provisions of the president's proclamation, than which a more momentous and important document has probably not been issued by any chief magistrate since the foundation of our government. Of the justice and necessity of its leading provisions there can be little doubt. Its effects at home and abroad are likely to be greatly beneficial to the Union cause. It defines the possibility of foreign intervention. It puts to rest the agitation of the slavery question which has so long distracted the North and paralyzed its efforts to crush the rebellion. It gives the loyal masses a policy for which they have prayed so unanimously. It will enormously unite the loyal as the disloyal have always been united. It will give unity of purpose to the administration which has hitherto been weakened by factious dissentions. It will give vitality to the army and navy, the officers of which have heretofore been virtually denied certain their duty relative to a subject always before them and continually pressed upon their attention. It will contract the resources of the insurgents and destroy their last hope of success. It will strengthen the army if the Union and arouse all its energies. It will open the doors of every house and every heart to welcome back the returning masses of the North. * * * The proclamation encounters not upon the rights and liberties of a single loyal citizen. It is directed against traitors alone, and no punishment can be too severe for such parricides. Let, then, the loyal people of the North sustain the government, with one heart, and one mind, in its efforts to restore the Union, and perpetuate the blessings of civil and religious liberty on the American continent.

[From the Detroit Advertiser.]

We have only time and space to express our satisfaction at the proclamation of President Lincoln, to be found in another column, and our thankfulness for an official promulgation of that which is so near to the heart of the people. Not a man in the republic need be a suffrer by the proclamation of the president, unless he chooses to make a rebel of himself. The government is ample for his protection. It seems him to retrace his steps. It promises him security under the flag of the Union, but if he persists in his rebellion, hurls its thunderbolts at him. Issued upon the very heels of our recent glorious victories, the government shows to the world that it has the power to enforce what it proclaims. Thank God! the proclamation came! Let it ring in the popular voice, and speake the people's will.

[From the Buffalo Commercial.]

The notes of victory are ringing in our ears, and the watchword of an impending revolution to free on blends harmoniously with them. President Lincoln has taken his position upon the law of nations, and his every wording of his proclamation, has defined this act to be a military measure, necessitated and justified by a military necessity. He casts loose from all politics and parties and stands alone on the rights of all parties as citizens, by taking a step in advance of the constitution, and drawing the sword to defend it.

He attack only rebellion; he makes war upon no institutions and no political social rights. He appeals to reason and conscience for submission or punishment, not by the law, but by the sword.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

We gladly publish the following letter, believing that, in its hearty response to the proclamation of the president, it speaks the sentiments of the hands of loyal Democrats with whom its author has hitherto acted:

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune—Sir: "Glad bless Abraham Lincoln!"—*Tribune Editorial, Sept. 23.*

Amen, with all my heart. "And let all the people say Amen." Thanks to God and religion that we have lived to see the day in which the government of the United States will recur hereafter, as the most glorious of his fits. On that day, it will be recorded, the darkness of bondage were struck from the limbs of three millions of human beings. On that day so many shackles, by one stroke of his pen, were made men; so many slaves, on the shedding of a few drops of ink, started into freemen. No act of emancipation which signifies the history of our race ever has laughed but crowned by the American republic henceforth is free in fact and in name. "God bless Abraham Lincoln."

Yours for liberty,
RICHARD BUSTEED.

New York, Sept. 23, 1862.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

All true men may now rejoice with great joy. At last our government has adopted a policy that will bring us victory. True, the mere words of a proclamation do not conquer it. It requires men and action. But such words as the president has uttered, will command the men and inspire action. We may look for the war for the Union now to be prosecuted with ten fold vigor. The nation has been aroused by the call to warfighting for. Our countrymen can no longer feel that they are pouring out their blood, and that the country has abandoned them to fight for naught. When peace is conquered, now it will be a permanent peace. When the Union is again restored, it will be to last forever. Our president has covered himself with glory. He has done the bravest thing of the age. For not that the loyal hearts of America will fail to rally around him, and by their deeds make good his words.

## THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

### Correspondence Between Gen. White and Col Miles.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 21, 1862.

I find that the correspondents writing on the surrender of Harper's Ferry are in error, at last, have made many erroneous statements, and indulged in imputations without a shadow or foundation, which will be corrected in the official report.

They have also confused the commands of Brigadier-General White and Col. D. S. Miles.

In order that the public may be properly informed of the relative positions of the commanders, I enclose a duplicate of the letter of Brigadier-General White to Col. D. S. Miles, and his reply by general order No. 43, a duplicate of which I also enclose.

A correspondent of the Tribune, based upon the statements of army correspondents of the surrender of Harper's Ferry and its details, is respectfully requested to call for the official report as published.

J. L. WILLMAN,
Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp to the late Col. D. S. Miles.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 13, 1862.

Colonel—I have the honor to state that I arrived at this point last evening with the 12th Illinois infantry, and delivered the following named troops:

Twelfth Illinois cavalry.
Sixty-fifth Illinois infantry.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York infantry.
Philips' battery (four guns) Second Illinois artillery.

On an occasion prior to this I was ordered by Major Gen. J. E. Wool, commanding, to repair to Maryland Heights and take command at that point, there carrying out the orders of Gen. Wool. I consider an indication that the general desires you to retain this command.

Your familiarity with the topography of the vicinity, the fact that the troops and the guns have been placed under your direction, coupled with the additional important fact that the enemy is in heavy force in the immediate vicinity, and threatening with their advance already commenced, I deem it improper, at last for the present, to deprive you of your command at this time, reason of *superior rank*, believing that the interest of the service would not be enhanced thereby.

Permit me, respectfully tender my services and those of the officers of my staff to render any aid in our power to the discharge of your duties.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier General.

HEADQUARTERS HARPER'S FERRY, }
September 13, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDER No. 43—Brigadier General White, with a magnanimity equal to his valor, proffers to the undersigned, in the interest of the public service, and those of the troops brought with him, for its defense in its present position.

This act of high-toned, chivalric generosity, of which there are not few precedents in our army, ever wreathes with the highest gratitude.

I gheerfully accept the invaluable assistance of the gallant officer and his command, and intrust to important positions.

It is hereby ordered, whereby present during the siege of this post, the troops will obey implicitly, and with alacrity, all orders given by Gen. White. (Signed) DAVID S. MILES,
Colonel 1d Infantry, Commanding.

## FROM ST. LOUIS.

### The McKinstry Court Martial.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept 25, 1862.

GEN. HARNEY has gone to Washington, in compliance with orders from Gen. Halleck, received by telegram. Gen. Graham has succeeded him as president of the McKinstry court-martial, which has adjourned till to-morrow, pending the arrival of charges from Washington.

An order for relieving government employes, druggists, etc., from drill, will sensibly diminish the strength of the St. Louis militia.

The steamer J. D. Perry had all her upper works torn away and cabins broken down, near Kaskaskia, on her upward trip yesterday morning, by a large snag. She narrowly escaped fire and loss of life.

No news from Southwest Missouri has been received at headquarters to-day. Guerrillas are still out.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—The court martial appointed for the trial of Gen. McKinstry assembled this morning, but in the absence of Gen. Harney, who has been ordered to Washington, and who is to be the first this morning, it was decided to postpone the case until Gen. Graham, the president, arrives. This is expected to be to-morrow. Mr. Lincoln proposes to come to St. Louis in person, to remain a few days, and to be present at the trial. This is expected by many persons. Charges and specifications have been served on Gen. McKinstry, but the gentleman holding them is so busy, he has not had time to read them. After a charge could not be framed, and after a court could not be convened, and after the examination of witnesses could not be commenced in less than a week.

## GREAT OVATION AT WASHINGTON.

### Speeches by President Lincoln, Secretary Chase, and Cassius M. Clay.

### ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE FOR EMANCIPATION.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1862.

There was a grand popular ovation this evening, over the president's proclamation. The crowd first assembled at the executive mansion, and serenaded the president. Having been cheered and called for, he appeared at an upper window, and spoke as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I appear before you to do little more than acknowledge the courtesy you pay me, and thank you for it. I have not been sufficiently informed why it is you appear to do me this honor, though I suppose it is because of the proclamation. [Cries of good, and applause.] What I did, I did after a very full deliberation and under a very heavy and solemn sense of responsibility. I can only trust in God I have made no mistake. [Cries of "no mistake," "all right."] I shall make no attempt on this occasion to explain what I have done or said, by any comment. It is now for the country and the world to pass judgment upon it, and may be to act upon it. I will say no more upon this subject.

In my position I am environed with difficulties, yet they are scarcely so great as the difficulties of those who upon the battlefield are endeavoring to purchase with their blood and their lives the future happiness and prosperity of this country. [Applause, long continued.] Let us never forget them. On the 14th and 17th of this present month, there have been battles, bravely, skilfully, and successfully fought. We do not yet know the particulars. Let us be sure that in giving praise to particular persons, we do no injustice to others. I only ask you, at the conclusion of these few remarks, to give three hearty cheers for all the good and brave officers and men who fought these successful battles."

Cheer after cheer was given, when the president made the crowd good night, and withdrew.

SECRETARY CHASE'S SPEECH.

The procession then proceeded to the residence of Secretary Chase. As the secretary appeared upon the balcony in front of his residence, he was greeted by vociferous cheers mingled with cries of "light, light." Mr. Chase said: My friends, all the light that you can have this evening will be the light reflected from the great act of the president. [Cries of good, good, and applause.] I understood you have just paid your respects to the chief magistrate of the republic, to assure him that the proclamation which he has recently issued finds its way in the hearts of the American people. [Great applause.] No one can rejoice more sincerely in the belief that the judgment which they have expressed of that act will be the judgment of the people of the United States. [Loud applause.] I am, fellow citizens, better accustomed to work than I am to speaking. I love acts better than words. But fellow citizens, nothing has ever given me more sincere pleasure than to say Amen to the last great act of the Chief Magistrate. In my judgment, in the dawn of a new era and although the act is performed under an imperious sense of duty, created by military exigencies which give him power to perform it, it is nevertheless an act, though necessarily baptised in blood, of humanity and justice. [Applause.] The latest generations will celebrate it, and the whole world will pay homage to the man who performed it. [Applause.] You will excuse me fellow citizens; [cries of "Go on! Go on!] If there is another word to be added to night, it is this, that the time has come when we should bury all jealousies and all divisions, and all personal aims, and all personal aspirations, in one common resolve to stand by the country or not given until the last moment, and its execution was delayed as long as possible, in the expectation that the bridges of Kettle Run and Brood Run would be reconstructed. A few hours would have completed them, and the entire train be saved—engines, cars and stores. Banks' rear guard brought into Alexandria ninety wagons of ammunition and about 150 ambulances. They left nothing in the rear the removal of which was possible.

SurgeonGeneral Hammond has just returned from the battle field between Manassas and Bull Run. He reports that our people have buried 8,000 rebels, left dead and unburied by their friends, notwithstanding the fact that the later had the field after the engagement. He adds that there yet remain there 600 more rebel corpses to be interred. These interments, under direction of our medical department, are in addition to those made by the rebel army previous to its leaving for its storied campaign in Maryland, which must have been numerous. There would seem to be little doubt, therefore, that the rebel killed outnumbered ours in that battle.

The story of our occupation of Leesburg appears to have grown out of a reconnoissance sent out last Tuesday from Sigel's headquarters, which approached near the town that evening, and the next morning made a dash into it. They found some military property there, with the sick and wounded, but no other indications of the enemy.

The statement that Montgomery Blair was the only member of the cabinet who opposed the president's emancipation proclamation, is contradicted with some show of authority. There is reason that Seward and Bates also opposed it to the last. There is a report now here to-day, that Seward is about to resign in consequence of the proclamation, or at least has a great desire to do so, and only hesitates because of the mortifying position in reference to his past record in which such a course would place him.

The rebels have fulfilled their promise of releasing Pope's officers sooner than was expected. Gen. Prince said, as is understood all that they had at last been successful. His friends protest that he will make short work of the guerilla bands now infesting that region of his former successes.

The several hospitals here now contain over 19,000 patients. About 4,000 wounded altogether have arrived here since the battles in Maryland, and are accommodated in the hospitals. More new hospitals will be opened in a few days.

Orders are rapidly coming in for internal revenue stamps. Each order is regularly recorded and served each in its turn. Proprietary stamps, and stamps for bank checks, are being filled without delay. Stamps for other purposes will be ready for distribution next week.

Surgeon Hammond, who has just returned from the battlefield, gives us the best estimate of our losses and those of the rebels, that can in any way be considered reliable. He says the rebels left about 5,000 wounded on the field, and from what he was able to learn there, estimates the whole rebel loss at about 8,000 killed, and 12,000 to 15,000 wounded. Our own loss he places at 1,200 killed, 6,000 wounded, and 800 missing. Gen. Williams is dead. Gen. Hamond says we took thirty-five stand of colors and sixteen cannon, and 35,000 to 40,000 stand of arms. Other officers, however, who were there, doubt very much this statement with regard to the number of small arms taken, and say it must be exaggerated.

Medical Inspector Mussey has also returned from McClellan's army this evening. His estimate of our losses differ slightly from those of Surgeon Gen. Hammond. Our killed he places at about 1,600, while he thinks that the number of rebels wounded and left on the field will probably count up to more than 6,000. Col. Mussey and Surgeon General Hammond write, complaining of the conduct of some of the surgeons sent out as volunteers by the different States and associations after the battle. They neglected the ordinary dressings and care of the wounded and would attend to nothing but amputations, of which they were fonder than was necessary. An order is to be issued wholly prohibiting hip-joint amputations on the field.

A committee from the different banks of New York are now here for the purpose of consultation with the commissioner of internal revenue, in relation to the liabilities of these institutions under the several sections of the tax law.

Great praise is given to the sanitary commission for its promptness in placing medical stores on the field after the late engagements. They had much need of supplies there forty-eight hours in advance of the medical department of the army itself.

It is estimated in circles usually well informed in such matters, that Secretary Smith also opposed the president's emancipation proclamation, or at least didn't give it a very cordial support during the cabinet discussion on the subject. Intimations now given in some quarters that a good many pro-slavery officers of the army will tender their resignations in consequence of the proclamation. None as them, however, have yet manifested any special anxiety to quit drawing their salaries in consequence.

The indications are that the navy are likely to have a large amount of active work on hand very speedily. Whether Mobile, or Galveston, or Charleston be the point aimed at, it is certain that our iron-clads are not likely now to remain idle long. Increased activity is observable in naval circles.

Ex-Governor Randall of Wisconsin is in town.

WASHINGTON, September 25, 1862.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, it has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers, but also a portion of the militia of the States by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States, disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of law from hindering the measure and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection.

Now, therefore, be it ordered—

First, That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistment, resisting militia drafts, and guilty of any disloyal practice, offering aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law and liable to trial and punishment by court martial or military commission.

Second, That the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter during the rebellion shall be, imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement, by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court martial or military commission.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 24th day of September 1862, and of the independence of the United States the 87th.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The Washington *Star* says, for twenty-four hours past, it has been currently stated that the president designs issuing at once a call for an additional draft that will increase our army in the field to one million men. We trust the rumor is true, though we are not able to say so.

There has been no official information from the army. Civilians arrive by every train from Williamsport and Harper's Ferry. All confirm the reports that no forward movement has yet taken place. The rebels are distinctly seen on the opposite side of the river, at Williamsport and Falling Waters. Lee's headquarters are at the latter place.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—A letter from Corp. Gaw, company B, 23d Pennsylvania regiment, reports the capture of the entire company, with three exceptions, while on special service on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Surgeon General Hammond has returned from the battlefield between Manassas and Bull Run. He reports that our people have buried 8,000 rebels left dead and unburied on the field, though it will be remembered the rebels held the field after that bloody engagement. He adds, there yet remain 600 rebel corpses to be interred. These interments, under the direction of our army medical department, are in addition to those made by the rebel army previous to its leaving for its storied campaign in Maryland, which must have been numerous. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the rebels killed far outnumbered ones in that battle.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Col. Berdan, of the sharp shooters, is under treatment in this city for hemoptysis, consequent upon a contusion received on the 30th ult. Dr. Clymer attends to the case in person.

While there have been some complaints as to the treatment of soldiers in hospitals here which was at once sought to be remedied by the surgeon-general, the sanitary arrangements are in general excellent, and the attentions showered on the sick and wounded are of a character of the greatest possible good.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Some months ago the commissioner of the general land office, addressed circulars to various land officers making enquiries as to the pecuniary wealth of their several sections of the country, and requesting them to forward specimens. Responses show a greater extent and richness of gold and silver than has heretofore been imagined, including Washington and Nevada Territory, and the southern or Colorado region, between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 acres of land. In speaking of the mines of Gold Hill and Virginia City, sixteen or eighteen miles from Carson City, the secretary of the Territory of Nevada, says the quartz there found contain both gold and silver in large quantities, the two metals being rarely found elsewhere in such abundance. Besides the facts regarding the mineral wealth of the country, the regions the reports afford much valuable information as to vegetable productions and natural resources generally for sustaining large populations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The commissioners on penal reserve have decided that out of the income in respect of fees, perquisites of medicine, surgery and dentistry; also that ship building is not a manufacture, nor liable to taxation, all that of the material being the result of previous processes are assessed as manufactures.

## FROM LOUISVILLE.

### The March of Buell's and Bragg's Armies Northward.

### PRESENT POSITION OF THE REBELS UNKNOWN.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 25—Midnight.—The armies of Buell and Bragg left Canton, Tenn., on the 21st, Buell following the arc and Bragg the chord of a circle. Our army traveled 351 and Bragg's 206 miles. Buell got into Northwestern Kentucky one day ahead of Bragg notwithstanding the immense excess of our transportation over that of the enemy.

Col. Wilder of the 17th Indiana has arrived, having been exchanged with the rebels for one lieutenant and twenty-six privates.

Rumors creating some excitement are all at of the movements of two divisions of Bragg's army, but the direction or purpose cannot be ascertained to-night.

### Meeting of the Governors of Loyal States.

ALTOONA, Pa., Sept. 24.—The governors of many of the loyal States met here to-day at noon, according to agreement. Fourteen governors were present, and four States were represented by proxy. They held an informal meeting from 1 to 8 o'clock. The governors of the following States were present: Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Ohio, Maryland, New Hampshire, Virginia, Illinois, and Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri and Vermont were represented by proxy.

Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania was absent on account of the Indian troubles.

At the second meeting at 4 p. m., the greatest unanimity appeared to prevail with regard to the president's proclamation.

The committee again met at 10 o'clock this evening, and will probably remain in session all night. Gov. Curtin will propose and urge a scheme by which the governors may succeed in isolating upon the removal by the national government of all else not wounded or unfit for duty their respective States, which will be heavily assessed by Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts and others. No doubt appears to exist as to its adoption.

Maj. Gen. McClernand and staff are here.

A BOGUS REPORT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The *Herald's* special from Altoona, Pa., concerning the meetings of governors, says Gov. Morgan declined the invitation, considering the gathering a political one, and as he has already furnished more troops in proportion than any other State under its last calls.

The conduct of the war has been the topic. Two propositions have been discussed. They were, first, to demand the immediate removal of McClellan; and second, the approval of the President's emancipation proclamation.

Gov. Sprague also urged for the removal of McClellan, and showed by his remarks that he has gone over, body, soul, and breeches to the Abolition Republicans.

Gov. Tod strongly opposed the propositions, declaring that the people would rise up en masse and repudiate it.

Gov. Curtin also opposed it, stating that had it not been for McClellan the rebels would also have been successful in Maryland, and that he might then be in Antietam before his reinforcements arrived and was successful, with a force much less than those engaged against him.

These propositions have been discussed during the afternoon, Gov. Andrew making fully an hour's speech in favor of both. He urged that the removal of McClellan should be demanded by the body. He was asked who will take his place? His reply was that Fremont's staff was perfect and ready. It was the reply the request of the meeting of the New England governors with the New York committee at Providence?

Gov. Bradford declared that even if there was a blemish in McClellan's character, this was no time to demand his removal. He believed him to be the best general in the country, that he had the perfect and unqualified confidence of all loyal men in Maryland, and he should have in every loyal State.

At the evening session, Gov. Andrew offered a preamble and resolutions backing with gratification the emancipation proclamation of the president, embodying his reasons on the ground of a military necessity, and declaring it the duty of every loyal State to support it.

Governor Tod offered a substitute or a more conservative nature. The real points have not yet been given out.

Governor Solomon offered still another one, when a lengthy debate took place in reference to the several documents, which was participated in by Andrew, Tod, Kirkwood and Bradford. The debate became somewhat animated. Gov. Andrew insisted upon his views, while Gov. Bradford cast the whole matter by stating that the proclamation will amount to nothing beyond the limit of our arms, further than that it would be a handle to the rebels and made a rallying cry against us.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Private information leads to the belief that the entire *Herald* report of the meeting of loyal governors at Altoona is based upon the merest rumors and statement. An explicit and authorative report of the sayings and doings of the convention will, it is hoped, be received.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts has just arrived from Altoona. His reception was a grand one. He reached Harrisburg to-day, and proceeded directly to Washington, where another meeting of the loyal governors will be held.


## New Advertisements.

### Water to be Shut off To-Day.

The Water will be shut off from all parts of the city

**From 7 o'clock this (Friday) evening till 7 o'clock to-morrow morning,**

for the purpose of making necessary repairs at the Pumping Works.

By order of the Board of Public Works.
EDWARD SMITH, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Sept. 26, 1862. sep26 3t

WANTED—A good Cook, Washer and Ironer, is wanted at 98 Michigan avenue. None need apply who cannot give the best of references as to honesty, qualifications, etc. sep26-3t

WANTED—A situation as Assistant Book Keeper in some good business house, or Salesman in a wholesale grocery house, by an honorably disposed young man, who can give good reference, though somewhat out of practice. Will be right there in a few days. Address "BOOK KEEPER," Post Office Box 126, Newark, Ill. sep26-3t

WANTED—To exchange $50 000 of fresh and well assorted Groceries for improved City, Town or Farming property in this State, Iowa, Missouri or Wisconsin. Owners only need apply. The balance cash. Also, $40,000 of Furniture and Dimond Lumber, Tobacco and Cigars—medium cash and two-third in trade. For catalogues of goods and prices, apply to or address, with stamp, for reply, to Post Office Box 2338, enclosing stamp. sep26-3t

WANTED—Any party having an unexpired Liquor License for sale, can find a cash purchaser by addressing a line to P. this office. sep26 3t

WANTED.
A GRAIN CART
For a Warehouse, capacity of about 20 bushels. Apply at No. 154 Lake street. sep26-3t&w1w

WANTED—To sell one of Perry Davis' Pain Killer Powers, for half price, that can't been used ten days. Address between Manassas and Bull Run. All reports are false. sep26-3t

WANTED—A second hand Office Desk, drawers either side to the floor, and have neither of the two at Mahogany, oak or black walnut. Address, to day, "M. D. P.," Box 4619, Chicago Post Office. sep26 3t

WANTED—Tinners wanted at A. RAGG, MILLER'S, 226 and 227 State street. sep26-3t&w1w

WANTED—By a young man of thirteen years experience in the wholesale and retail grocery trade, a situation either as Salesman or Book Keeper. Can give references and security, if required. Address "B. C. D.," Box 4719 P. O. sep26-3t

WANTED.—Hardware—The advertiser, who is now traveling for a large house in all branches of the jobbing and retail trade of Hardware, Iron, Steel, &c., and has sold for three years all in Chicago and the West, would like a situation as manager of a merchandising store or clerk in the same. Can produce unexceptionable references as to character and ability. Address "HARDWARE," Box 1, Chicago, to him. Address "R.," Drawer 617, Chicago Post Office. sep26-3t&w1w

TO RENT—House No. 250 North Clark street, with seven rooms, gas and bath, in good neighborhood. Rent $200 per annum. Inquire on the premises. sep26 3t

TO RENT—One of those beautiful residences in Carpenter's Block, on Union Park. No. 66 West Lake street, is of reduced rent. Apply to JOB CARPENTER, 66 West Lake. sep26-3t&w1w

$300 RENT—A good Brick House, with modern improvements, on MICHIGAN AVENUE. The house is all furnished, and the furniture will be sold with the house. Also, the premises second house south of Hubbard Place. Inquire on the premises or to WM. W. STRAUT, Wood Block, Fifth avenue. sep26-3t

FOUND—A Hunting Dog, on Wabash avenue, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. The best of FAMILY DOG, second house from Calumet avenue on the Grand street. sep26-3t&w1w

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A Brick House, 8 Rooms, with Furniture, on West Monroe street. Address "H. A.," Post Office Box 1313. sep26-3t&w1w

BOARDING—A gentleman and lady, or single gentleman, can obtain pleasant rooms with board at No. 6 Ogden place, or any of the boarders can also be accommodated. sep26-3t

DOG LOST—Five Dollars Reward. Lost on Wabash avenue, between Monroe and Randolph streets, a small tan colored bulldog with white breast. Any one returning the same to 158 South Water street, will receive the above reward. sep26 3t&w1w

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the subscribers, on the night of the 24th inst., a dark brown Horse, black and heavy built, and scars on right hind foot. Any one returning the same or giving him to the owners, will be liberally rewarded. sep26-3t&w1w

BOARDING—And suite of rooms for a gentleman and wife, can be had in a small family where there are no other boarders, and where the comforts of a home will be found. Also, a few desirable rooms, near the Haven School. At 46 or Post Office Box 2,338. sep26-3t

MASONIC—A Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 49, U. D., will be held this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is desired. By order of
IRA GODDARD, Secretary.

"OLD ABE HAS GONE AND DID IT ROTA."
Song and Chorus by J. P. WEBSTER.
Published by H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph st. Price, 25 cents. sep26-3t&w1w

POLISHING AND VARNISHING of Pianos and other costly furniture, both thinly and durably done by M. SAMUELS, who has had many years experience in the work, and is the only one in Chicago who uses the Genuine Rotta Varnish. Orders left at Root & Cady's, 113 Lake street, or at the Northern Hotel, corner of Dearborn and Illinois streets, will receive prompt attention. sep26-3t

RESIDENCE WANTED.

## FARMS,

Improved and Unimproved, Situated in the Rural Districts of the States of Illinois and Indiana, near Lines of Railroads, and other conveniences, will be Traded for HALF CASH PAID, for a Stock of Goods now in Chicago. We will accord liberal terms to purchasers. Persons having Farms to Exchange will find it to their advantage to call on us. Address or apply to
KELLOGG & CO.,
No. 2 Metropolitan Block, Chicago.
sep26-3t&w1w

D. OLMSTED & CO.
La Corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago,
Negotiate Loans on Real and Mortgage.

2500 Boxes STEAM PALM SOAP.
5000 boxes Palm Soap.
For sale by
TURNER & MITCHELL, 97 Kinzie st.

WEBB'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR.
THE best in the world, for sale by
TURNER & MITCHELL, 97 Kinzie st.

Having recently received a large and complete assortment of Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS, I am now prepared to offer extra inducements to purchasers. I respectfully solicit a call from my friends and the public generally, feeling confident that I can please all who favor me with their patronage. RICH. WM. SMITH,
Superintendent Gentlemen's Department,
Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.
sep26-3t

WORMLEY'S
OPERA TROUPE,
Will exhibit at Chicago, on Washington street, opposite the Court House,
On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday,
Sept. 29th & 30th and 1st & 2d Oct.

First performance on Monday night at 7 o'clock P. M. On and after Tuesday performances will commence at 2 o'clock P. M. and 7 P. M. ADMISSION—50 cts. Children under 10 years 25 cts. Reserved seats 75 cts. Secured by everybody.

The Company consists of the
Best collection of Riders
Leapers, Tumblers, Equestrians and Horses,
Unsurpassable Gymnasts,
Magnificent Surroundings,
Ever brought under one canvas.

Outnumbering in Performers, Horses, Excellence of Performance, Splendor, Richness and Superiority in Equipage, all that has been heretofore seen in the West.

NOW will also exhibit at Aurora Friday, Sept. 26, and Naperville Saturday, Sept. 27, 1862, only. For further particulars see large bills.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.—Large House and Lot on Rutherr street, near Milwaukee avenue. Opened for a boarding house; $1,000. Rent $40 per month. Will be sold cheap. Two other houses and lots for sale very cheap. Two other houses and lots on Ashland avenue, at low prices. Also, a lot on Fulton street, near Leavitt. Houses and Lots on Centre avenue, near Peoria street. Good residence on De Koven street, near Union. Lot on Ashland avenue, near Lake. Lot on Aberdeen st., near Adams street. Two lots on North avenue, near Clybourn. Lots on Wood street, near Division. South street, near Sedgwick. Lots on Sedgwick street, near Division. Lots on Clark and Wabash city limits.

FOR SALE—Lot 50x150 on $6,000 on good city property at a low rate of interest.

FOR SALE—A Saloon with Hotel accommodations, situated at 200 South Clark st., between Madison and Monroe streets. Also, the Stock, Lease and Fixtures of the Stock Island and Michigan Saloon, doing a good business. Will be sold low. Inquire at 200 South Clark st., or at No. 2 Metropolitan Block.
O. BOX 1402.

MOUNTED OFFICER.—For sale, a Mounted Officer's Outfit, consisting of Horse, Saddle and Bridle, Sword and Belt, Pistols and Holsters, Saddle Bags, Blankets, &c., all complete. Inquire at 200 South Clark st., or at No. 2 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two three-story Brick Hotel, containing fifty-four rooms, on the Fremont Houses, in the City of Ottawa, Illinois, with the right to use said Houses free of charge. Inquire of E. P. FAY, Ottawa, Ill., or of
L. HAYES,
Chicago House.

FOR SALE—Steam Engine and Boiler for sale, by
L. HAYES,
sep26-3t&w1w Chicago House.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Attention, Capitalists.—A first class Marble Factory, in full operation, is now offered for sale. Said factory is centrally located on one of the principal streets (Clark) in this city. The machinery is all new, and of the latest and most approved pattern. The sale offered for the reason that the owner has other business which requires his attention. Any one wishing to purchase will find the right chance. Said factory is now doing a good business, and is capable of doing a much larger business. The reason for selling will be made known to any one wishing to purchase. Address "MARBLE," Box 1,313, Chicago Post Office.

FOR SALE—A Nursery. To close partnership, we offer our well stocked Nursery, Fruit, Ornamental and Evergreen Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Plants, &c., for sale on favorable terms. Also, 40 acres of land adjoining the Nursery, on the Northwestern Plank Road, 9 miles from Chicago. Will either lease or sell the land. To an active, energetic man with a small capital, this offers a rare chance. For particulars address or call at Office, or Residence, 1 mile South of Nursery, ALTON, Ill.
sep26-3t&w1w A. H. & A. BARNEY, Alton, Ill.

FOR SALE—A Soap, Candle and Oil Factory, at Racine, Wis., with Fixtures complete, &c., in complete running order. Also, a Grocery Store, &c., in connection therewith. Will be sold low for cash, or on approved credit. For further particulars address A. C. ADAMS, Racine, Wis., or T. TOWNSEND & CO., on the premises, or to TOWNSEND & CO., 109 Lake street, Chicago.
sep26-3t&w1w

FOR SALE.—Drug Store for sale at a great bargain for cash, or approved paper. Will embrace retail stock of Drugs and Patent Medicines, Soda Fountain, Scales, Counters, Shelving, Show Cases, &c. Also, Dwelling House and Lot. For further particulars address or call on E. P. ADAMS, No. 128 North Water street, Chicago.
sep26-3t&w1w

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Cost Price. No. 10 of Lots 4 and 5, Block 6, in Canal Trustees' tract, now for sale cheap. Apply to J. F. DUTCHER & CO., 109 Lake street.
sep26-3t&w1w

## General Notices.

LOST—A Pocket Book, belonging to one of the Commissary Sergeants in the 88th Regiment Illinois Volunteers. It is supposed to have been lost between Chicago and Camp Douglas. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Commissary General of Prisoners, Chicago.

$10 REWARD.—Strayed from the Union Park Lot on the night of the 24th inst., a dark bay Horse, about 15 hands high, with white face, white hind feet, and a small white spot on the nose. The above reward will be paid for the return of the horse to the Union Park Stables, corner of Randolph and Sangamon streets, or for information that will lead to his recovery.
P. REMINGTON.

PIANOS.—A variety of second hand Pianos, of various makes, for sale at low prices, and on easy terms of payment. Also, a few new Pianos, of first class makes, for sale at the lowest prices. Call at the warerooms of
J. F. HOLLAND & CO.,
No. 116 Lake street, Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—A Farm of 80 acres, in Lake county, Illinois, for Chicago property. Address "FARM," Box 1,313, Chicago Post Office.

TO EXCHANGE—A Farm of 80 acres, in Lake county, Illinois, for Chicago property. Address "FARM," Box 1,313, Chicago Post Office.

AUCTION SALE.
ELEGANT FURNITURE.
I will sell on the corner of Monroe and Adams street,
On FRIDAY, Sept. 26th, at 10 A. M.,
The following elegant Household Furniture, viz: Rosewood and mahogany (high back) Parlor Suit, hair, large size, marble-top Centre Table, rosewood and mahogany Bureaus, Chamber Suits, Cottage Suits, Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses, Spring Mattresses, Crockery, Glassware, Carpets, Cottage and other Stoves, Kitch

The Tribune.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1862.

## THE MEETING ON SATURDAY.

The duty to attend the meeting called by the friends of the President, of the Union and of Emancipation, for the purpose of sustaining the one, preserving the other, and helping on the third, is imperative, and no good citizen can safely neglect it. It is due to the era in which we live and to the cause in which all loyal men are embarked, not only that the people should, by frequently taking council with each other, learn to defend their liberties that are imperiled, but that the President of the United States should be sustained and encouraged in the exercise of the solemn duties of his place, by the approving voices of those who have urged him to the divine work that he has undertaken. He must be endorsed. And to whom can he so confidently look as to the men of his own faith? We appeal to every patriotic citizen of Chicago—to all who love the Union of the States and the institutions which are the outgrowth of that Union, better than they love slavery, the cause of all our woes—to encourage by their presence, to applaud by their voices, and to approve by their votes the devotion, the high courage, and the pre-eminent patriotism of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the author of that Proclamation which will, in Heaven's good time, enable the Republic to boast that, within all her broad and ever increasing area, there is neither an armed traitor nor an unwilling slave! Let the people come. It is their cause.

Why should any refuse the invitation extended to all? We have been waging war for thirteen months, invoking, as it was never invoked before, the "barbarism of force." We have put into the field nearly three quarters of a million of men; we have expended a thousand million of dollars; we have lost 100,000 to 150,000 precious lives, and what have we accomplished? After varying successes, and many defeats, we have at last brought around to the point from which we originally set out; and the rebellion is as far from being conquered as when the bugle first sounded to arms. We follow the presidential example and remain reticent as to the cause of the humiliation which has attended our arms; but we go beyond that and declare what he would not officially announce, that the patriotism of the country, lately drawn upon for an additional six hundred thousand of our yeomanry, admits of no further draft upon its resources; that the finances of the country, exhausted by the drain, are, without instant success for which we cannot reasonably hope, if we judge of the future by the past, in daily danger of collapse, which will make the further prosecution of the war impossible except upon terms and conditions to which our people would submit only under the domination of military force; that our foreign relations, complicated by the disturbance which the rebellion has introduced into the manufacturing and commercial world, forbid the hope that, without a change of policy which would, at once and as if by magic, range the sympathies of mankind on our side, and settle the question of intervention forever, they could long remain undisturbed by actual and deadly war; that the masses, tired of the fruitless struggle in which we have gained no advantages, would protest that the contest had progressed far enough, and that even at the cost of dishonor, it must close; and that the threatening of the disloyal portion of our Northern population, made bold by the impunity that they have enjoyed, would at last take on the form of actual resistance to the authorities, and inaugurate civil war at home. We state these things as the main points in the result that has been attained. Thus much has force accomplished. What we could not see in prospective is plain in the retrospect; and we do not exaggerate the facts.

Here, then, on one side, was the danger of a dishonored, an impoverished and a broken country—a country that force could not save from the destruction that it has invited by its persistent support of the barbarism of selling men; and on the other side the means of a sure salvation in the invocation of a moral power which has in it not only the healing of the nation, but the emancipation of the world. It was reserved for the President, himself a devout believer in the efficacy of moral principles, to recommend to his countrymen a practical illustration of the fact that ideas—moral agencies—not bayonets and the appliances of a barbaric age, rule the world. With the trusting faith of a child, and patriotism that is above all praise, he has, by the proposal to do justice to the oppressed, called the Almighty to the aid of the Union cause. We cannot doubt the result. With our whole heart we endorse, approve, justify and defend his act. To induce others to follow our example, and sustain and uphold this last and most memorable and exalted of the President's deeds, we write. Oh, shame, that in this hour of the Republic's peril there should be in all the North one man that is insensible to the danger, and unwilling to aid in the rescue! Oh, shame, that in this blessed land, in which rational liberty had its birth, there should be a party so sodden and corrupted by the influences of the national crime of selling men, as to throw its weight into the scale with slavery, that liberty and Union may kick the beam and be destroyed!

Support the President! Aside from the obligations which duty imposes, and the advantages which interest points out, there is glory as bright as that which gilds a victor's arms, in this contest against the great crime, in which he bears so proud a part. We do not doubt his success. We do not fear that the Union will be dissolved. The addition to the army of the Republic which the President has forged in that Proclamation—the weight of the moral power which he has evoked from the hearts and consciences of mankind—has already virtually decided the war, and we wait but the advance of our arms and the expiration of the days of grace, to hear the victory declared for God and the Right. When that day comes and this nation stands before the world purged of the crime that has made it odious in the sight of men, the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN will take its place in our country's history, side by side with the purest, noblest and most honored of our race. At once the saviour and liberator of the nation, his memory will go down through the everlasting ages, never to be spoken but with reverence and blessing—the compatriot and equal of Washington.

To hold up his hands, to strengthen and intensify his will, to excite in him new and more ardent hope, to confirm the convictions of his conscience and to give the consent of his countrymen to his military orders, to the end that we may have peace, that the old glories of the Republic may be restored while its blood stains are washed out, that our land may be once free, and forever the admiration of the world, we entreat the people to manifest their will. The grandest event of modern history—let it be commemorated by a demonstration that will make our country's enemies tremble!

## WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THEM?

We publish elsewhere a soldier's letter, written by a Democrat of the old school, who brings out what he represents to be the feeling of the army with reference to the blacks. He does not view with satisfaction the transfer of thousands of these unfortunate creatures to the North to fill up the places and occupy the situations of white laborers gone to the war. But he urges that the blacks be used where they are to aid the Government. He presses the utility and necessity of their being armed and made to fight for the Union, against their rebel masters and to the extermination of Treason. To this same decision the army is rapidly arriving. Gen. Hunter and the records of his department show the wisdom of such a measure "modified" though it was. Gen. Butler unhesitatingly declares that the rebellion will yield rapidly and fall forever before the policy of arming the blacks.

The war will inevitably assume this shape, and the Government will be aided by the thousands of hardy colored men alive to a hope and prospect of Liberty and for them and their children a free home in the South. No form of deportation will reach or relieve the difficulty. The blacks can neither be colonized across the Gulf, or sent through our lines to the North. Their numbers utterly forbid and render futile these measures save on the most limited scale. The Government must and will use them where they are, in the South as the home of the blacks.

### Archbishop of Canterbury.

The death of the Most Rev. John Birde Sumner, Archbishop of Canterbury, is announced by the steamer Borussia. He was the son of Rev. Robert Sumner, for a long time Vicar of Kenilworth. He was born in 1780, and educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A., 1803; M. A., 1807; D. D., 1828. Having been successively assistant master in, and fellow of Eton College, he became rector of Mapledurham, Oxon, and was appointed a canon of Durham, 1820. He was consecrated bishop of Chester in 1828, and transferred to the see of Canterbury in 1848. As archbishop of Canterbury he had an annual income of £15,000, and enjoyed the patronage of the archdeaconries of Canterbury and Maidstone, of two canonries, of six preacherships in Canterbury cathedral, and of 168 benefices. Dr. Sumner was a prolific theological writer, having published, besides other works, "Evidences of Christianity," "Expository Lectures" on the whole of the New Testament except the Apocalypse, in nine separate volumes, and several volumes of sermons. He belonged to what is called the Evangelical or Low Church School in the Established Church, and his term of office will be memorable in the church history of England by the revival of the synodical power of the two convocations of England, and the violent controversy springing out of the publication of the famous work entitled "Essays and Reviews."

### The Convalescent Camp.

The Convalescent Camp, in Washington, under the regulations of General Banks, is becoming an institution of very great utility. All stragglers and convalescents are immediately sent there, as are officers who have been absent without leave, or have overstayed their leave under circumstances that entitle them to lenity. Soldiers are classified according to the corps to which they belong, and are placed in charge of officers belonging to the same corps, who subject them to the daily drill of camp instruction. When the accumulation becomes sufficient to justify their removal, they are sent to their regiment and commands.

### Yellow Fever at Key West.

The yellow fever still prevails at Key West to a fearful extent. The frigate St. Lawrence, lying in the harbor, has lost twenty-two of her officers and crew, and there was at last accounts forty-six cases on board the ship. The Huntsville has lost seven of her officers and crew, and there are a number of cases on board.

### Suicide.

Hon. and Rev. Abraham Pryne, a representative in the New York legislature from Wayne county, committed suicide by cutting his throat, at his residence, in Williamson, on the 24th. Mr. Pryne was well known as a reformer, &c. His first success in obtaining notoriety was in a discussion with Parson Brownlow on the negro question a few years ago, at Philadelphia.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Carlton Edwards, esq., for several years editor of the Albany *Morning Express*, afterwards of the New York *Mirror*, and finally of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, died at Hartford, Ct., on Saturday last, in the thirty-third year of his age. He was a man of excellent qualities of mind, and character. To great natural sweetness of disposition and gentle and attractive manners, he united a vigorous and well balanced mind, which had been disciplined and enriched by a thorough education, and by subsequent unbroken habits of study.

☞ Letters from the army in all directions declare in emphatic terms that the soldiers are fully up to the progress of the government, and willing to crush treason with any weapon ready to their hands. The secesh among us who have been prophesying a large surrender of commissions, and mutiny in the army following the measures abolishing slavery are sure to be disappointed.

☞ Hon. R. P. Spaulding of Cleveland, Ohio, has been nominated for Congress in that district. He was nominated over Hon. A. G. Riddle, the present representative, at a convention held on the 23d. The convention unanimously endorsed the President's proclamation.

☞ In Philadelphia the different fire companies are preparing ambulances, in anticipation of the time when they will be intrusted with the entire conveyance of sick and wounded to the hospitals, should it be decided to accept their services. The idea is a noble and characteristic one with these brave fellows.

☞ The bill allowing soldiers who are absent in the field to vote at the coming election, has passed both houses of the Wisconsin legislature, and is now a law. The vote in the Senate was 18 ayes to 9 noes, and in the House, 59 ayes to 38 noes.

☞ A correspondent writes from Ohio to correct a statement in a recent article in this paper, with reference to the residents in the vicinity of the recent battle of Sharpsburg or Antietam. Many of them are Dunkards, but these are not slaveholders.

☞ Preparations for speedy drafting are being made in all the States, and in some of them it has been already begun. In our own State much of the labor on the assessment rolls was thrown away, and the work is to be done over again.

☞ Among the troops in the hottest part of the Antietam were several raw regiments not two weeks from their enrollment, comprising many men who a month before had never had a musket in their hands. Of all these a good account is given though many of them suffered severely.

☞ Much activity prevail among the class reached by the tax laws to go into force on the first of October. A large class of licenses, the list of which we have already given, are to be paid in by that time.

PRIVATE DISPATCHES.—It is said that the brokers in New York have organized a system of private dispatches from the seat of war. This explains certain things in regard to telegraphic news.

ALLOWED TO CHOOSE.—In Connecticut, drafted men are allowed to choose what companies they will go in, with the consent of the captain, but have no part in the choice of officers.

☞ Gerrit Smith has shown his accustomed liberality by paying $25 extra bounty to each of the fifty-two volunteers from where he resides, Peterboro, New York.

## UNION STATE COVENTION.

### A GLORIOUS ASSEMBLAGE OF FREEMEN.

### A Strong Ticket and Certain of Success.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 24, 1862.

The convention was called to order by E. Peck, esq., who read the call for the convention.

Mr. Peck then nominated Hon. J. C. Conkling, of Sangamon, as temporary chairman.

Mr. Conkling appeared, took the chair, and made a very effective speech upon the condition of the country, the duty of all loyal men in view of that condition, and the necessity that all men of all parties should unite in supporting the administration and in preserving the Union. If necessary, let us confiscate the property of rebels [cheers]; if necessary, let us emancipate their slaves [repeated cheering]; let us do everything that citizens should do under the circumstances to crush this foul rebellion, and restore the country in all its integrity and purity.

A number of secretaries was appointed, as follows: E. Anthony, Cook; John A. Shorter, Vermillion; Judge Willard M. Boyde, Boone; A. L. Wait, Rock Island, and Phillip Snyder, Adams.

On motion the chair appointed the following committee on credentials:

A. B. Bunn, of Macon county; John E. Rosette, Sangamon; Enoch Emery, Peoria; James G Gunnoe, of 7th district; S. W. Moulton, Shelby; Solomon M. Wilson, Cook.

On motion of E. C. Larned, the convention took a recess of half an hour, to enable the committee on credentials to prepare a their report.

During the recess, Hon. Owen Lovejoy was called upon and responded in one of his characteristic speeches, of about twenty minutes in length. He fully indorsed the president, said he had always had full faith in him, and now that he had been fully illuminated by the light of the glorious sun of liberty, he could only say with Simeon of old, "Now let thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen the salvation of the Lord."

Hon. H. P. H. Bromwell was called upon and responded in a patriotic speech in favor of the Constitution and Union, the preservation of the country and downfall of slavery and rebellion.

Caspar Butz, Esq., was called upon and responded in a very able speech in which he unhesitatingly endorsed the proclamation of the president.

Hon. S. W. Moulton (Union Democrat) of Shelby county, was then called for, and responded in an uncompromising war speech, in which he sustained the government in all its means to suppress the rebellion, and especially the proclamation of the president emancipating the slaves. He was in favor of using all means to put down the rebellion. He looked upon slavery as no more than a municipal law of a city. It was a State institution wholly. When martial law is proclaimed in a city, the municipal law gives way to it. It did in the case of New Orleans, when Jackson proclaimed it there, and took the property of the people to defend the people's homes. It does so in the case of a State in rebellion. If slavery stands in the way of the Union, in God's name let it go. Free every slave in the Union, confiscate all rebel property, lay waste their towns, cities, aye their whole country, rather than let the Union of these States perish. [Great cheering.]

On motion of S. C. Parks of Logan, the chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee on permanent organization:

R. B. Hurd, Cook county; E. P. Ferry, Lake; G. B. Adams, Stevenson; A. L. Watte, Rock Island; Robert Boal, Marshall; D. Hough, La Salle; L. J. Bond, Piatt; S. C. Parks, Logan; J. W. Ingersoll, Fulton; W. H. Alexander, Bond; C. A. Beecher, Wayne; Col. Thomas, St. Clair; D. T. Linegar, Alexander.

M. G. Atwood, of Madison, moved that the chair appoint a committee of one from each Congressional District on the subject of resolutions.

Adjourned till 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

The convention met at 2 o'clock pursuant to adjournment.

Judge C. E. Ingersoll was called out to make a speech and responded in a very happy effort. He was against the traitors of Illinois as well as the traitors of the South. He was against all who were not unconditionally for the Union. He was in favor of confiscation, notwithstanding what Mr. Allen, the nominee of the Vallandigham convention said. He was in favor of every measure that could possibly be brought to bear to crush this rebellion. He was in favor of hanging the traitors of Illinois and South Carolina as high as the arch of Heaven. It did him good to be here. He saw no traitors here. He felt that he was in the midst of men who were for the Union, at whatever cost of time and money. He was in favor of making the South a barren wilderness if necessary. He was in favor of anything that the laws of civilized warfare permit. If we had fewer traitors here, if we had fewer of the Knights of the Golden Circle in this State, we might hope to crush the rebellion in a short time. He believed we had had enough silly dallying with the rebels. He believed in vengeance now. If the slaves did us no earthly good, he believed in setting them free to punish the rebels. He did not believe in restoring the Union with Jeff. Davis and his friends in the Senate and House of Representatives. He would not fraternize or associate with traitors. Why are these Democrats afraid of injuring the rebels by confiscating their property or their negroes? They say we will make them mad, after they have been fighting us for eighteen months. Mr. Ingersoll concluded by saying that he was for the war—the war on the soil of Illinois, the war on the soil of the South for the preservation of the Union. Mr. Ingersoll's speech was received with rapturous applause. It evidently touched the hearts of the whole people assembled.

The chair announced the names of the committee on resolutions as follows:

Joseph Medill, Cook; Ira W. Buck, Kane; J. McCoy, Whiteside; Jackson Grimshaw, Adams; J. H. Bryant, Bureau; A. L. McArthur, Will; M. C. McLean, Cook; Lawrence Weldon, De Witt; John Bagby, Schuyler; N. M. Knapp, Scott; J. G. Scott, Marion; John Schiel, St. Clair; James C. Sloo, Alexander.

The committee retired to prepare the resolutions.

The chairman of the committee on permanent organization then reported the following list of officers:

PRESIDENT—B. C. Cook.

VICE PRESIDENTS—William Houlin, of Winnebago; George W. Gage, Cook; J. F. Chapman, Carroll; Samuel W. Moulton, Shelby; Jackson Grimshaw, Adams; Lewis Ellsworth, Du Page; B. N. Powell, Peoria; J. M. Scott, McLean; Judge N. J. Rockwell, Mason; J. T. Eccles, Montgomery; A. B. Kenner, Clay; M. G. Atwood, Madison; Col. Thos. H. Burgess, Perry.

SECRETARIES—Elliott Anthony, Cook; L. Bretano, Cook; John C. Short, Vermilion; Edward L. Baker, Sangamon; Col. Wm Brown, Massac.

The president was then introduced to the convention by the chairman, and made a most admirable speech, in which he depicted the outrages of the rebels and the sacrifices the North was compelled to make in order to sustain the Union. His remarks were received with much applause.

The committee on credentials, having examined the credentials presented to them reported the following persons entitled to seats as delegates in the convention from their respective counties:

Adams County—Harrison Dills, K. K. Jones, E. W. Eagle, Nathaniel Peon, Phillip Snyder, James Colvin, Jackson Grimshaw, Charles A. Savage.
Alexander—D. T. Linegar, Jam's C. Sloo.
Bond—J. F. Alexander, S. P. Moore, A. G. Henry, J. T. Fouke, W. M. Evans.
Boone—M. M. Boyce, W. C. Tuttle.
Brown—George T. Purkets, J. F. Chenowith.
Bureau—John H. Bryant, C. C. Mason, J. H. Olds, C. C. Nichols, John Walter.
Calhoun—R. F. Childs.
Carroll—Israel Jones, J. F. Chapman.
Cass—John A. Adams, Henry Savage.
Champaign—R. C. Wright, to cast vote of county.
Christian—Wm. B. Hall, H. E. Havens.
Clark—C. E. Bradshaw, J. Littlefield, —— Richardson.
Clay—A. R. Kenyon.
Clinton—
Coles—W. W. Craddock, James T. Cunningham, M. C. McLean.
Cook—E. C. Larned, C. L. Wilson, J. G. Gindele, E. Anthony, John L. King, George W. Gage, Charles D. Bragdon, A. G. Throop, P. Bass, S. Hirshbach, S. M. Wilson, J. K. C. Forrest, J. Medill, Ed. Solomon, J. H. Muhlke, L. Brentano, A. C. Hesing, Hiram Kennicott, A. Bruning, J. T. Ely, Jacob Bottinger, H. A. Johnson, H. B. Hurd, C. W. Waite, John L. Wilson.
Crawford—
Cumberland—G. W. Albion, Wm. Davis.
DeKalb—Hiram Ellwood, Chas. R. Mann, J. M. Hood, W. W. Sedgwick.
De Witt—C. H. Moore, L. Weldon.
Douglas—T. G. Carmon, E. F. Hackett, A. G. Wallace, J. N. Rymerson, J. P. Owen.
Du Page—W. Blanchard, H. C. Childs, Lewis Ellsworth.
Edgar—Col. A. Baldwin.
Edwards—
Effingham—G. Wright, L. R. McMurry.
Fayette—A. B. West, J. N. McLeod, G. R. Pitch.
Ford—H. V. Voss.
Franklin—W. S. Crawford, Saml. Flannigan.
Fulton—J. W. Ingersoll, A. C. Babcock, J. B. Kelly, H. Laymaster, Henry Phelps, I. F. Elrod, C. Brower, J. Marsham.
Gallatin—Robt. Kirkham.
Greene—
Grundy—W. T. Hopkins, J. N. Brown.
Hamilton—S. S. Ross, casts the vote of the county.
Hancock—John B. Compton.
Hardin—W. R. Brown.
Henderson—John McKinney, Hugh L. Thompson.
Henry—Nelson Fay, A. Gould, J. R. Preston.
Iroquois—Hiram Dennison.
Jackson—Represented by Williamson county.
Jasper—Henry Vanderhof, John Gross.
Jefferson—
Jersey—J. O. Hamilton, C. G. Cummings.
Jo Daviess—E. B. Bosbe, S. K. Miner, A. L. Brink, B. H. McClellan, W. Hempstead.
Johnson—H. M. N. Ridenhow, John Chapman.
Kane—R. B. Pierce, J. W. Mayborn, H. S. Fish, J. A. Rock, Capt. White, A. Taylor.
Kankakee—C. R. Starr, B. Curtis, James McGrew.
Kendall—A. Sears, H. Sherrill.
Knox—J. P. Dunn, R. H. Whiting, C. E. Carr, R. W. Nelly, Z. Beaty, John Fowler.
Lake—E. P. Ferry, J. R. Williams, Josiah Burt.
LaSalle—B. C. Cook, A. H. Fisher, Jas. Wettick, David Strawn, Jacob Augustine, W. T. Chesster, D. L. Huff, H. Silver, M. Kelle, W. J. Wilson.
Lee—H. E. Badger, D. Wells, J. W. Williams, C. F. Ingalls.
Lawrence—
Livingston—William Gagan, A. Parker, G. T. Phelps.
Logan—Wm. B. Dicks, J. F. Jenkins, Samuel C. Parks.
Macon—A. B. Bunn, H. C. Johns, E. A. Piper.
Macoupin—T. W. Cuttes, J. A. McClure, H. M. Kimball, J. O. Marshall, C. P. Heaton.
Madison—David Gillespie, A. Newstadt, H. Weinheimer, H. G. McPike, L. A. Parks.
Marion—R. D. Noleman, R. S. Condit, D. K. Green.
Marshall—Robert Boal, K. B. Rich, John A. McCall.
Massac—W. R. Brown.
Mason—Joseph S. Bauer, N. J. Rockwell.
McDonough—Charles Chandler, J. M. Pearson, Silas J. Hopper, J. B. Cummings, C. F. Wheat.
McHenry—H. G. Otis, W. H. Allen, E. Gates, Wm. Heart, Jr.
McLean—H. Conkling, H. Noble, S. Holmes, Isaac Funk, J. M. Scott, E. H. Fell.
Menard—D. Kyle, G. S. Morris.
Mercer—H. S. Carter, W. D. Henderson, P. G. Perkins.
Monroe—
Montgomery—John Watson, J. T. Eccles.
Morgan—John Gordon, H. C. Dorlano, J. W. Galbraith, R. Lusk, F. G. Gillett, W. L. Sargeant, G. W. S. Chalen, S. J. Mastingly, John B. Strong, J. D. Caldwell.
Moultrie—James Elder.
Ogle—F. G. Petrie, Chas. Newcomer, M. D. Hathaway, John D. Campbell, E. W. Little.
Peoria—E. Emery, R. A. Yoe, J. W. Parrish, W. J. Phelps, John Durham, R. R. Beasley, E. N. Powell.
Perry—T. H. Burgess, T. G. Barber.
Piatt—Lewis J. Bond.
Pike—R. B. Hatch, Wm. Turnbull, Geo. Petrie, Cyrus Coffee, Chas. J. Sellon, Charles H. Putnam.
Pope—John Gilbert, by W. R. Brown, proxy.
Putnam—Wm. Darley.
Pulaski—
Randolph—James H. Watt, J. C. Holbrook, John Watson.
Richland—John M. Wilson.
Rock Island—A. L. Wait, S. P. Hodges, John Deer, Robert R. Coblet, James Rathburn, substitute.
Saline—Robert Kirkham.
Sangamon—J. C. Conkling, A. M. Blair, S. H. Jones, J. N. Brown, W. H. Herndon, E. L. Baker, J. E. Rosette.
Schuyler—U. O. Davis, H. W. Taylor, John C. Bagby.
Scott—S. R. Powell, N. M. Knapp, D. J. Kirkman.
Shelby—S. W. Moulton, Wm. Hayden, J. R. Harding.
Stark—Davis Lowman, L. M. Dewey.
St. Clair—J. Thomas, Wm. O. Thomas, John Scheerl, B. Wick, Geo. C. Insenmeyer, Dr. Berger, D. T. A. Carpenter.
Stephenson—J. H. Adams, C. K. Judson, J. W. Schaeffer.
Tazewell—Geo. H. Harlow, N. W. Ingalls, Henry R. Green, J. N. Miner, R. D. Smith.
Union—D. L. Phillips, H. C. Freeman.
Vermilion—Robert Y. Chesley, J. R. Ritchie, J. Peters, John Short.
Wabash—
Warren—D. Babcock, D. Trumbull, J. Strain, W. H. Pierce.
Washington—Wm. H. Phillips, H. P. H. Morgan.
Wayne—Charles Sibley, C. A. Beach, Wm. H. Robinson.
White—Wm. B. Brown, L. S. Ross.
Whiteside—James McCoy, James Dinsmore, L. King Hawthorn, A. A. Terrell.
Will—H. Hawks, A. M. Brown, A. L. McArthur, William Powell.
Williamson—R. S. McIlenry, Wm. A. Looney.
Winnebago—A. S. Miller, Wm. Harlin, A. J. Cress, Porter Sheldon, O. A. Penayeo.
Woodford—T. B. Carroll, M. Robinson, John Harper.

E. C. Larned moved to go into an informal vote for the nomination of a Congressman at large.

Judge Starr of Kankakee, moved that each county represented be empowered to cast the full vote of that county.

C. E. Carr of Knox, moved that each county be called, and that the chairman of each delegation announce the vote.

Judge Starr withdrew his motion, and the motion of Mr. Carr was put and carried.

Mr. Larned's motion was then put and carried.

A number of candidates were nominated, among others, Gen. John A. Logan, by Marshal Philips. A patriotic letter was then read from him by Mr. Conklin, addressed to O. M. Hatch, declining the nomination. It is as follows:

JOHN A. LOGAN'S LETTER.

JACKSON, Tenn., August 20, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your complimentary letter of the 18th inst., asking permission to use my name in connection with that of the fourteenth representative in Congress from the State of Illinois.

In reply I would most respectfully remind you that a compliance with your request, on my part, would be a departure from the settled resolutions with which I assumed my sword in defense, and for the perpetuity of a government, the likes and blessings of which no other nation or age shall enjoy, if once suffered to be weakened or destroyed.

In making this reply, I feel that it is unnecessary to enlarge as to what was, is, or may hereafter be, my political views, but would simply state that politics of every grade and character whatsoever are now ignored by me, since I am convinced that the Constitution and throat of this republic—which I never shall cease to adore—is in danger.

I expressed all my views and politics when I assert my attachment to the Union. I have no other politics now, and consequently no aspirations for civil place and power.

No! I am to-day a soldier of this republic, so to remain, changeless and immutable until her last and weakest enemy shall have expired and passed away.

Ambitious men, who have not a true love for their country at heart, may bring forth crude and bootless questions to agitate the pulse of our troubled nation and thwart the preservation of this Union, but for none of such am I. I have entered the field—to die if needs be—for this government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become a fact established.

Whatever means it may be necessary to adopt, whatever local interest it may effect or destroy is no longer an affair of mine. If any locality or section suffers or is wronged in the prosecution of the war, I am sorry for it, but I say it must not be heeded now for we are at war *for the preservation of the Union*. Let the evil be rectified when the present breach has been cemented forever.

If the South by her malignant treachery has imperiled all that made her great and wealthy, and it was to be lost, I would not stretch forth my hand to save her from destruction, if she will not be saved by a restoration of the Union. Since the die of her wretchedness has been cast by her own hands, let the coin of her misery circulate alone in her own dominions, until the peace of Union ameliorates her forlorn condition.

By these few words you may readily discern that my political aspirations are things of the past, and I am not the character of man you seek. No legislation in which I might be suffered to take a feeble part, will, in my opinion, suffice to amend the injury already inflicted upon our country by these remorseless traitors. Their policy for the dissolution of this government was initiated in blood, and their seditious blood can only suffice to make amends for the evil done. This government must be preserved for future generations in the same mould in which it was transmitted to us, if it takes the last man and the last dollar of the present generation within its borders, to accomplish it.

For the flattering manner you have seen fit to allude to my past services, I return you my sincere thanks; but if it has been my fortune to bleed and suffer some for my dear country, it is all but too little compared with what I am willing again and again to endure; and should fate so ordain it, I will deem it the highest privilege a just Dispenser can award, to shed the last drop of blood in my veins for the honor of that flag whose emblem is justice, liberty and truth and which has, and as I humbly trust in God ever will be for the right.

In conclusion, let me request that your desire to associate my name with the high and honorable position you would confer upon me be at once dismissed, and some more suitable and worthy person substituted. Meanwhile I shall continue to look with unfeigned pride and admiration on the continuance of the present able conduct of our State affairs, and feel that I am sufficiently honored while acknowledged as an humble soldier of our own peerless State.

Accept again my thanks for your kind and generous wishes for my future prosperity, and permit me to remain yours and my country's humble servant,

JOHN A. LOGAN, Brig. Gen.

To the Hon. O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State, Springfield, Ill.

Mr. Phillips then withdrew Gen. Logan's name, and moved that the letter be printed with the proceedings, which was carried.

On the informal vote the candidates stood as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. C. Ingersoll | 88 | Cyrus Edwards | 5 |
| E. P. Ferry | 37 | Jos. Gillespie | 7 |
| Jackson Grimshaw | 61 | C. E. Carr | 3 |
| H. T. H. Bromwell | 48 | S. W. Moulton | 3 |
| M. B. Brown | 20 | B. C. Cook | 1 |
| Caspar Butz | 45 | A. Campbell | 2 |

The names of Messrs. Miller and Brown were withdrawn.

Mr. Cook's name was used in the face of his peremptory declination of candidacy.

Mr. Boyce of Boone nominated Mr. Miller, but the latter gentleman, in an appropriate speech, peremptorily withdrew it from before the convention.

The first formal ballot was then taken, and resulted as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bromwell | 62 | Ferry | 20 |
| Grimshaw | 71 | H. W. Billings | 3 |
| Ingersoll | 128 | | |
| Butz | 36 | Total vote | 324 |

Necessary to a choice, 162.

There being no choice the convention proceeded to the second ballot as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grimshaw | 63 | Ferry | 20 |
| Bromwell | 74 | J. A. McClernand | 1 |
| Butz | 30 | | |
| Ingersoll | 135 | Whole number | 317 |

Necessary to a choice, 159.

There being no choice the convention proceeded to a third vote, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ingersoll | 171 | McClernand | 1 |
| Bromwell | 76 | Ferry | 1 |
| Grimshaw | 53 | | |
| Butz | 28 | Total | 320 |

Necessary to a choice, 161.

Mr. Ingersoll having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared nominated, and on motion of S. W. Moulton of Shelby, was declared unanimously nominated.

Wm. Butler was then, on motion of Mr. Hopkins of Grundy, nominated by acclamation as a candidate for treasurer.

On motion, the convention went into the nomination of a candidate for superintendent of public instruction. The vote stood as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newton Bateman | 236 | J. B. M. Standish | 8 |
| James T. Ely | 65 | | |
| Colquhoun Grant | 11 | Total | 291 |

Necessary to a choice, 147.

Mr. Bateman was declared to be the nominee, and his nomination was, on motion, made unanimous.

On motion, each district was empowered to designate a member for the State central committee.

Mr. Grimshaw moved the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That we request the Legislature of the State of Illinois to modify our present revenue laws so as to authorize the collecting officers of this state to receive in payment of all State, county and other taxes to be collected under the laws of the State of Illinois all treasury notes issued or to be issued by the government of the United States.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Lawrence Weldon, from the committee appointed to prepare resolutions, reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The government of the United States is now engaged in the suppression of a rebellion the most causeless that has ever occurred in the history of nations, and

WHEREAS, The successful and immediate suppression of the same demands the united and hearty co-operation of all loyal citizens.

We, therefore, the Union men of the State of Illinois, do proclaim the following as the basis of our action:

*Resolved*, That we acknowledge but two divisions of the people of the United States in this crisis, those who are loyal to its constitution and are ready to make every sacrifice for the interest of the Union and the maintenance of civil liberty within it, and those who openly and covertly endeavor to sever our country, or to yield to the insolent demands of its enemies. That we fraternize with the former and detest the latter and that forgetting all former party names and distinctions we call upon all our patriotic citizens to rally for one undivided flag, one country, one destiny.

*Resolved*, That the preservation of constitutional liberty, the integrity of American soil and the memories of three-fourths of a century of peace and prosperity such as before were never exhibited in the world's history, demands the prosecution of this war to whatever extent it may be necessary, or at whatever sacrifice it may be demanded.

*Resolved*, That we cordially endorse the proclamation of freedom and confiscation of the president, issued September 22, 1862, as a great and imperative war measure, essential to the salvation of the Union; and we hereby pledge all truly loyal citizens to sustain him in its complete and faithful enforcement.

*Resolved*, That all laws now in force, passed for the purpose of crippling the latent resources of the rebellion by confiscating the property of rebels, meet the hearty concurrence of this convention, and we call upon all officers, both civil and military, to provide for a strict and vigorous enforcement of the same.

*Resolved*, That the maintenance of the government and the preservation of national unity are the great end and purpose of the present war, and to secure both them, the rights of person and property, to all sections of the country, should be held inviolate.

*Resolved*, That we admire and heartily commend the patriotic and efficient aid rendered by loyal Democrats to the present administration, while we deprecate the course of political leaders representing party organizations, in finding fault with the administration, and in the prosecution of the war which they studiously avoid being harsh towards the conspirators of the South who are now attempting to sweep down the last vestige of constitutional liberty.

*Resolved*, That while we are in favor of a system of direct taxation to any extent necessary to suppress the rebellion, maintain the public credit and pay the interest on the national debt, we nevertheless, in favor of such modification of the present law as may be found necessary to make it equitable in its operation.

*Resolved*, That regarding the construction of a ship canal, connecting the Mississippi and the lakes as a work of great national importance, demanded by military necessity and the wants of commerce, and calculated to unite more closely the different sections of our country, we would urge upon the representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to secure the passage of an act for the speedy accomplishment of the great national work.

*Resolved*, That the governor of this State, in his zealous and efficient labors to bring into the field the full quota of Illinois troops, and in the care he has made to provide our soldiers with things necessary for their comfort when sick and wounded, deserves and shall receive the commendation and gratitude of the entire people of the State of Illinois.

*Resolved*, That the volunteers of this State who have so patriotically periled their lives in the defense of our common country, are entitled to the lasting gratitude of the people, and we hail with special delight their noble heroism exhibited upon every battle field from the Potomac to Kansas.

*Resolved*, That we request the Legislature of the State of Illinois to modify our present revenue laws so as to authorize the collecting officers of this State to receive, in payment of all state, county, and other taxes to be collected under the laws of the State of Illinois, all Treasury Notes issued, or to be issued by the Government of the United States.

On motion of S. W. Moulton, they were unanimously adopted, with immense applause.

J. F. Dunn moved that a committee be appointed to wait on Mr. Ingersoll and inform him of his nomination.

Mr. Hopkins, of Grundy, moved to amend that Messrs. Butler and Bateman be also waited on. Adopted, and resolution as amended adopted.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Dunn and John Lyle King to wait upon the candidates.

Mr. Ingersoll was then introduced, and made a very able speech in response to the nomination. He accepted it with pride, coming from men upon whom there was no taint of disloyalty. Mr. Ingersoll then paid a noble tribute to the soldiers of Illinois in the present war, on the fields of Belmont, Donelson, and Shiloh. He said he hoped he was nominated because of his principles. He promised to stand by them, and never betray them, or betray the people that nominated him into the hands of the Vallandigham Democracy. He was uncompromisingly opposed to compromise with traitors. He would not listen to anything short of an unconditional submission and hanging of the leaders.

He was vociferously cheered throughout.

Mr. Butler then appeared and returned his thanks, in a very appropriate manner, for this second endorsement. He had tried to do his duty, as did the other State officers, and he trusted that he would be found doing his duty to the end. He may have erred, but he did not err wilfully. Thanking the convention, he retired.

Mr. Bateman also made a speech, endorsing the resolutions of the convention, and thanking it for its flattering testimony to his labors.

The convention then proceeded to select the State Central Committee, which was done by district as follows:

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1st District, George Schneider; 2d District, E. P. Ferry; 3d District, James Dinsmore; 4th District, A. L. Waite; 5th District, John Durham; 6th District, Dr. A. W. Bowen; 7th District, Joseph G. Cannon; 8th District, S. C. Parks; 9th District, Charles Chandler; 10th District, N. M. Knapp; 11th District, Daniel K. Green; 12th District, W. C. Flagg; 13th District, James C. Sloan.

STATE AT LARGE.—B. C. Cook.

On motion, Mr. Cook, president of the convention, was made chairman of the State central committee, and the committee was authorized to add two additional members for the State at large.

On motion of Mr. Larned, the thanks of the convention were tendered to the officers thereof.

Mr. Cook, the chairman, made a few concluding remarks, ending by stating that if the nominees of the convention were not elected it would be the fault of the Union people of the State themselves.

On motion, the convention adjourned.

### From Gen Hurlbut's Division.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BOLIVAR, Tenn., Sept. 19, 1862.

The 4th division of the army of Tennessee, Gen. Hurlbut commanding, has arrived at this point, on their march from Memphis, without being attacked or even threatened by the rebels. The warm reception the rebels received near this point from the 20th and 30th Illinois boys a few days since, having taught them that the heroes of Donelson and Shiloh are determined to hold the country their valor has given them possession of. To-night orders have been issued to be ready to march at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning—destination unknown, but supposed to be Lagrange or Holly Springs, where Villipigue and Armstrong are concentrating a large force, and you will probably hear that Grant, tired of waiting for Price to attack him at Corinth, has moved at the same time, to hunt up and annihilate the rebel army in his front.

Reports are, that the rebel army is making its way from the farther South to this region in order to subsist, this being the centre of a rich agricultural region, which for fifty miles around is literally covered with corn, beans and potatoes. Such large fields of beans are found here astonish every one that sees them; and the question is asked, was this universal planting of corn and beans, to the exclusion of other crops, done in accordance with the request of Jeff. Davis' rebel government? And are they not intended for the subsistence of the rebel army? And would it not have been more like waging war if Gen. Hurlbut's division, on their march from Corinth to Lagrange, Holly Springs and Memphis, had burnt the fences and destroyed the crops?

Col. John A. Davis of the 46th Illinois joined his regiment here yesterday, for the first time since the last day of the battle of Shiloh, where your readers will remember he fell, as was supposed, mortally wounded, shot through the lungs. He received a warm reception from his brave boys.

### What is to Become of Liberated Slaves?

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CORINTH, Miss, Sept 19, 1862.

What becomes of the thousands of negroes who pass through here every week, bound North? Are they filling our vacant places, so that, if we ever get home, we shall be obliged to compete with negroes? If not, what is done with them? We object to their being allowed to go North at all. Neither do we want the negroes in our camps; but give them arms, so they can defend themselves, and let them remain outside.

Nearly every negro has a horse or a mule, and they could act as mounted infantry, scouts or guerillas; and as every raid into the country would increase their numbers, they would soon overrun the whole South, and do more towards putting an end to the rebellion than has been done by the Union army for some time. Had the able-bodied slaves in this district been armed, instead of being sent off, we would not have been, as we are, driven in on every side, and barely able to hold a few of our strongest positions. But this sending the negroes off to the North to fill our places is rousing the indignation of every soldier.

PRIVATE 57TH ILL. INFANTRY.

### From McAllister's Battery.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS ROGERS' BATTERY, (Formerly McAllister's.)
BOLIVAR, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1862.

I see in your issue of the 18th, a communication (or report) from Major T. P. Robb, to His Excellency the Hon. Richard Yates, governor of Illinois, in which he says "one section of McAllister's battery—the men ran after firing a few rounds."

This battery, after going through the fight at Donelson and Shiloh, besides a number of other small affairs, and being eighteen miles from where the fight took place, cannot conscienciously assume the honor given them by Major Robb. They never yet have found it necessary to leave their guns, and I think will not for some time to come.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. A. ROGERS, Capt. Comd'g.

### The Michigan Seventeenth—A Gallant Regiment.

We copy from the Detroit *Free Press* the following items in regard to the Michigan 17th. It should be remembered that this regiment entered the service just two weeks before they faced the enemy, all of them new men. Can any other regiment show such a record:

"An officer of the 17th, who has just returned wounded, reports some facts with regard to the regiment which will be of interest. Col. Withington, although reported here as wounded, escaped without a brush. Major Lyon was wounded in the fleshy part of the leg below the knee with buckshot. Adjutant Richards was struck on the abdomen with a fragment of a shell and bruised badly. He also received a Minie ball, which lodged between the bones of his left leg, below the knee. Lieuts. Summers and Galligan were believed to be mortally wounded. Capt. Edwards had his arm shot off. Several other officers were wounded, but none seriously. In the battle of Sunday the regiment lost 200 in killed and wounded. In the battle of Wednesday they lost 100 more. Company E, the Normal company, suffered comparatively little. None of the officers were injured. It is said that Lieut. Morgan found it convenient to be absent during both engagements, but reported fit for duty immediately after.

At roll call on Thursday morning only 300 answered to their names, and this out of a regiment which left the State scarcely three weeks before with near 1,000 rank and file.

It is a satisfaction, however, to know that comparatively few were killed. By far the greater number were slightly wounded. Not one was taken prisoner. The regiment captured 700 prisoners. The prowess of the regiment is recognized throughout the entire army of the Potomac. It has been given the soubriquet of the "Stonewall regiment." It is known through Maryland, and in New York city it is even more talked about than it is here. The regiment is now across the Potomac in Burnside's corps, and will yet do valuable service. It is the opinion of this gentleman, who has just returned, that the rebels left Maryland with 50,000 less men than when they entered it. He himself heard McClellan say after the battle of Wednesday, that they had taken altogether at least 30,000 prisoners."

ANOTHER MAJOR GENERAL.—The president has promoted Brig. Gen. Robert Schenck to be a major general.

## THE NORTHERN INDIANS.

### Conference between Gen. Lane and a Deputation from the Northern Tribes of Friendly Indians.

[From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative.]

Yesterday morning Gen. Lane had a "big talk" at his office with deputations of friendly Indians from Nebraska, representing the Otoes, Pawnees and Missourians. They were in charge of Capt. A. C. Reinhard, who formerly commanded a company in the 7th Kansas regiment. Capt. R. is familiar with the dispositions and desires of the Indians, having associated with them for some time past, adopting their mode of life, and making himself one of their number. He represents to us that there would be no difficulty in raising a brigade from the various Northern tribes, if arrangements satisfactory to them and the government can be made.

In this conference Ar-ka-ke-to, Chief of the Otoes, acted as spokesman, speaking, and being addressed, through the medium of an interpreter. Ar-ka-ke-to described the feelings of the tribes represented towards the government to be of the most friendly character. The Great Father at Washington had dealt kindly with them, faithfully adhering to and carrying on the provisions of his treaties. In return, they were willing and anxious to aid their Great Father in this time of his need. Their young men and braves were ready to go upon the war path, and shed their blood in defense of a government which had dealt so beneficently with them, and lavishly poured out its treasure to ameliorate the condition of the scattered remnants of once powerful tribes.

The immediate object of the talk was to ascertain the terms upon which they would be received into the service, the amount of pay, the kind of service which would be required, &c. Their first desire was to be sent out against the Sioux, and allowed to wipe out the savages who had turned against the government which had protected them at the very time when it needed, if not their active assistance, at least their quiet submission.

Ar-ka-ke-to was too sharp to let the question of pay go without discussion. He had heard that the government was paying bounties to recruits, and very naturally desired to have a hand in. Upon this point Gen. Lane said he would confer with the authorities at Washington. Where the Indians were mustered into the service for the purpose of protecting themselves and their homes against the hostile tribes he thought no bounty would be paid.

Gen. Lane told them that Gen. Pope had been sent to Minnesota with a large number white troops to whip out the wild Indians of the Northwest. He thought they would be received into the service, and allowed to aid in that work, and then be employed as Government might direct against the rebellion. He promised to furnish them with what arms could be spared, and a supply of ammunition and equipments, and consult with the administration as to further movements.

### Expedition of Wisconsin and Indiana Troops Against Guerillas in Louisiana.

[New Orleans Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

In one of my paragraphs I have alluded to an expedition sent up the river to look after the guerillas. I find the result thus recorded in the *Delta*:

The expedition was composed of the 4th Wisconsin regiment, Lieut. Col. Bean; 21st Indiana, Col. McMillan; 9th Connecticut, Col. Cahill; 14th Maine, and 1st Maine Battery—the whole under the command of Acting Brig. Gen. Paine. The U. S. steam frigate Mississippi accompanied the transports.

The transports left Carrollton about 1 o'clock Monday morning, and proceeded up the river about twenty-five miles, where the 9th Connecticut, 14th Maine, and one section of the battery with Gen. Paine, disembarked. The 4th Wisconsin and 21st Indiana kept on up the river, and landed about five miles above on the west side of the river.

Hearing that a large body—upward of 600—Texas cavalry was in the immediate vicinity, the Wisconsin and Indiana boys, with a section of the 1st Maine battery, under the command of Lieut. E. D. Haley, started out to have a brush with them. They had not proceeded more than a mile from the levee before they came upon a body of them in a rice field, who, true to the instincts of the confederate race, fled at the first fire, not, however, without loosing four killed and three wounded. Then commenced the grand "skedaddle" and pursuit of the "brave sons of Texas!"

They fled to the woods, our boys after them, and the artillery warming their *rears* with shell. The pursuit becoming too hot, the rebels left their horses, baggage, &c., and each one took to a swamp on his own hook by the underground railroad, and were followed up until our boys gave up the chase from sheer exhaustion.

We succeeded in killing four more, wounding several, and taking about twenty prisoners, besides 250 horses, all saddled and bridled, two flags, and any amount of private baggage.

Lieut. Pierce, of the Wisconsin regiment, with five men, surrounded and took prisoners eight of the Texans at one time. This does not prove the boasting of the rebels that one of them can whip five Yankees.

Among our prisoners are Col. Waller of Texas, and Capt. January, both prominent partisan rangers.

We returned aboard the transports about 3 o'clock in the afternoon having accomplished a pretty good day's work. We have succeeded in cutting up and utterly destroying one of the largest and most desperate gangs of guerillas that infested this section of the country. It was composed chiefly of picked desperadoes from Texas, and their special forte was killing and scalping innocent Union men, and were a terror to rebel planters themselves.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Col. McMillan and Lieut. Col. Bean for their coolness and promptness in the whole affair.

The force under Gen. Paine we learned nothing of until evening, when the joined us on our transports, just before we left on our return.

### More about the Harper's Ferry Disgrace.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

HARRISBURG, Sept. 21, 1862.

I was last evening at the Jones House, in this city, and heard from a gentleman just returned from the battle-field, the following damning facts. He says that he was given by a quartermaster of the United States, recently stationed at Harper's Ferry, (a personal friend of his own since boyhood, and a man of the highest respectability) the following account of the part he had himself played in the transaction. Capt. McGrath—on terms of great intimacy with this quartermaster—was in charge of the forces at Maryland Heights, under Col. Ford (of Ohio, I understood,) and Gen. Miles. On Saturday the enemy made some manifestations, upon which Captain McGrath sent out two regiments of infantry and scattered them. The day following, when no enemy was in sight, and nobody had the remotest apprehension that so strongly fortified a place could be taken by the enemy, in any force whatever, Col. Ford commanded Capt. McGrath to spike the guns on Maryland Hights, and throw them down the embankment! Capt. McGrath, astonished at such an order, remonstrated. The order was repeated again and again, and as often protested against by McGrath. At last Col. Ford angrily reminded McGrath that he was his superior officer, and insisted that his order should be obeyed. "Then I must have such an order in writing," said McGrath, unable longer to resist. Ford at once wrote out the order. The guns were spiked and rolled down the hill, and our brave, indignant and disgraced men marched down the hill to Harper's Ferry.

Here the quartermaster saw his friend McGrath, and on inquiring the cause of so inexplicable an action, the latter fairly burst into tears. "God only knows," he said, "but here is my order," and he presented Ford's mandate. The enemy slowly took possession of the place, and for one whole day—Sunday, I believe—neither side held it. Very early on Monday morning the rebels commenced to fire down upon the buildings. The quartermaster was away only two hours, and at his return the whole of Harper's Ferry and its surrounding strongholds had been disgracefully handed over to the enemy.

Such is the substance of the information given me. There may be trifling errors in minor details—for I was unable to take my informant's words down in writing, and quote from memory—but the pith and meaning of the matter you can depend upon. My informant is a gentleman of high legal standing in the State of Pennsylvania, a gentleman known and respected by everybody. He enjoined no silence upon me; on the contrary, assured me that what he said was the theme of common conversation in the army, and among all who know the circumstances at Harper's Ferry—a fact I have since fully proved by conversing with our wounded soldiers fresh from the seat of war.

Gen. Miles is dead, but Col. Ford still lives. If Capt. McGrath can bring proofs of his innocence, will the country not require the same of Col. Ford? Is this damnable case, too, to be thrust aside as unworthy of investigation? and are we to have traitor after traitor put into positions of trust and power merely to more effectually stab at the very vitals of our country in its most confiding moments? Let those beware whom it may concern. The people and the army of these United States can submit to it no longer.

### Baton Rouge—Gen. Williams.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Camp Carrollton, Louisiana, says:

Reports of the battle of Baton Rouge begin to come back to us, and excite no little merriment. "Lord, Lord, how the world is given to lying!" The fact is, it was a hard fight, in which we come out a little the best. The gunboats rendered no assistance whatever. The rebels did not bayonet our wounded, nor did they fire on our wounded, as they were brought in. The enemy did not even temporarily occupy and burn our camp. They began to burn, but got no farther than the third row of tents. The point on our right, where the majority of reports make Nims' battery perform prodigies of valor, was occupied by Jim Brown's Jackass battery.

The comments of the Indianapolis *Journal* and Chicago TRIBUNE on the death of Williams, are not in the best of taste, *though literally true*. If anything could justify them, however, it is the sickening eulogy which has been heaped upon his memory since his death. The truth is, Williams was universally detested by the three Western regiments under his command. So far from being the accomplished soldier he is represented, he either had no military talent, or failed to manifest it. Although in possession of certain information that an attack would be made on the morning of the 5th, he made no preparation whatever to meet it, but suffered the camp of the 21st Indiana to remain in its old position, advanced entirely beyond our line, or where the line should have been formed in "order of combat style." During the battle he seemed to be without a purpose. Just after the 7th Vermont fired into us, he sent an order to Colonel Keith to fall back to the penitentiary. Colonel Keith swore furiously, and utterly refused to obey, saying that Williams was not d—d fool enough to send such an order. Just then Williams rode up, and Keith asked him if he had sent such an order. "Yes," said Williams, "but I believe I was mistaken." Then the order was given to charge, and Williams fell, but not, as the papers have it, "while rallying the 21st Indiana."

## THE BATTLES ON THE POTOMAC.

### List of the Killed and Wounded in the Western Regiments at Frederick.

SEVENTH MICHIGAN.—Lieut. Chas. J. Hunt, A, severely; Lieut. S. B. Vreeman, C, slightly; [illegible] T. Hitchcock, slightly; Capt. S. N. Smith, [illegible]; Lieut. C. A. McKnight, F, slightly; [illegible] W. Curtis, H, slightly; Sergt. J. H. Turrell, G, [illegible]; Henry D. Rath, slightly; Lieut. W. [illegible]; Lieut. J. A. Clark, D, killed; [illegible]; Lieut. C. O. Pottersharp, severely; [illegible], K, killed; [illegible] Henry Baxter, severely.

COMPANY A.—Sergt. E. G. Freeborn, severely; T. Stephenson, slightly; J. Gordon, slightly; Sam. Collins, slightly; Hiram Conant, slightly; Alfred York, killed; Corp. C. Thompson, slightly; J. Pennyson, killed; J. Donaly, slightly; Isaac James, slightly; —— Lynch, slightly; D. C. Davis, killed.

COMPANY B.—Sergt. E. G. Eaton, severely; Sergt. L. Holdman, slightly; Sergt. O. E. Miller, killed; Corp. C. H. Bangs, severely; Corp. S. S. Huntington, severely; N. Irish, do; A. D. Palmer, killed; H. W. Gance, severely; E. Baker, do; D. O. Slak, killed; Jacob Bowers, do; O. Hodges, severely; And. Gibbs, do; Geo. Palmer, wounded; Perry Abbott, severely; O. B. Reynolds, do; O. C. Chapman, slightly; T. B. Selly, killed; David Pettel, wounded.

COMPANY C.—Corp. W. F. Brain, severely; Corp. H. Hinby, do; Corp. A. M. Taylor, do; J. O. Hall, slightly; N. Wilkinson, do; J. N. Pettuling, do; D. Vanderson, do; A. Worden, do; J. L. Rice, do; A. J. Kimmell, do; J. Fullerton; Alonzo Smith; E. A. Wilmer; H. L. Bartshorn, killed; J. S. Rice, killed; R. Gibbon, wounded; W. H. Musser, killed; J. Hannon, slightly; J. Bowen, do; C. Avery, do; C. Myers, do; Wm. Groves, severely; E. E. Estes, do; Sam. Gear, do.

COMPANY D.—Corp. John Strand, killed; Thos. Roberts, killed; Russel Calkins, killed; Charles Thomas, Sergt. Jas. Cassidy, slightly; Corp. John Cavassa, severely; Peter Gamby, severely; Joseph Hennedy, severely; Stephen Ransom, severely; E. L. Deshetler, severely; Thos. Mills, slightly; Bro. Dutton, severely; Thos. Fournice, severely; Wilson Miles, severely; John Huson, slightly; Wm. W. Thompson, slightly; Fred. Rosco, severely; David Cartin, severely; Edw. Gee, severely; John C. Anderson, severely; Aug. Landon, severely; Chas. Thomas, killed; George Brown, missing; Wm. McInerly, slightly.

COMPANY E.—Ord. Sergt. A. Harnes, slightly; Corp. R. B. Hurd, killed; Corp. J. A. Rounds, severely; Jas. W. Perry, slightly; Alex. Richards, slightly; Byron Wilcox, severely; Hiram Baxter, severely; Wm. H. Jones, severely; Geo. W. Close, severely; Freeman Amet, severely; Robt. Rutherford, slightly; J. C. Russell, slightly; Sanford Raymon, slightly; Jno. Lewis, killed; W. B. Spaulding, killed; Wm. Ash, killed; Hiram P. Stoddard, slightly; Ab'm Augner, missing; Levi Ritzley, missing.

COMPANY F.—Lewis Rons, killed; Frank Graveldurges, killed; Sergt. L. W. Harbach, severely; Sergt. Thos. Beard, slightly; Sergt. Thos. Caldwell, slightly; Corp. Henry Files, slightly; Corp. W. Henning, severely; Corp. Chas. Hubbell, severely; Corp. H. C. Consobrong, severely; Fred. P. Fifer, severely; Geo. Drubble, N. Bemfol, Thos. Hotterwood; Florence Hunter, severely; A. Speth, severely; A. P. Amester, severely; H. Gartelera, severely; Chas. Morgan, severely; Peter Rowe, severely; A. Reed, killed; J. Coquillard, wounded; C. Wilson, slightly; Peter Pallemch; Geo. Guhnl, severely; Joseph Warden, severely; Fred Decker, severely; Philip F. Kos, slightly.

COMPANY G.—Geo. Hoyt, killed; W. S. Smith, killed; Sergt. C. Blochen, wounded, slightly; Corp. Robt. King, severely; Corp. Daniel Beckwith, slightly; Corp. Austin K. Spencer, slightly; George Rotenhiss, slightly; S. Bradshaw, slightly; J. Lambert, slightly; J. Glassford, severely; J. O'Neal, severely; E. B. Monson, dangerous; Wm. Almen, slightly; Sherman Swirt, slightly; C. W. Fulman, slightly; W. K. Smith, severely; George Watson, severely; Samuel Hoffman, seriously.

COMPANY H.—Corp. Oliver D. Cushing, killed; Newhall H. Farnum, killed; Sergt. A. J. Stanley, severely; Sergt. John Churchill, slightly; Corp. Philo Hutton, slightly; Corp. A. P. Glaspie, slightly; Corp. Henry Barmery, slightly; C. McPherson, slightly; Wm. Foghas, slightly; Henry Hurer, slightly; Wm. Smith, severely; H. W. Blanchard, severely; Henry Fowler, slightly; Wm. Stoddard, slightly; Frank Flint, slightly; Abm. Gunderman, slightly; Cyrus Hicks, severely; Lewis L. Dudley, severely; Nicholas May, slightly; John Kimball, slightly; James Brooks, slightly; James Boinlon, severely; Henry Bein, slightly; G. G. Van Antwert, slightly.

COMPANY I.—John How, killed; James Morton, killed; Stephen Coles, killed; Sergt. S. C. Hodgman, severely; Sergt. Geo. W. Travis, severely; C. W. Whitney, Orlando Potter, Corp. James McDonald, severely; Corp. J. J. Forbes, severely; Corp. John Flynn, James Tryon, Philip Nelson, severely; Sam. C. Spaulding, slightly; Levi Beckwith, slightly; Wm. A. Tripp, slightly; Wm. Bell, severely; N. Pangton, slightly; Hiram Ewan, David Lewis, severely; P. B. Homan, severely; M. Sackett.

COMPANY K.—Sergt. J. Baxter, killed; Corp. C. Williams, killed; B. Gates, killed; A. Wheaton, killed; W. Burnell, killed; John Dewey, slightly; Chas. Holmes, slightly; John Griffin, slightly; Nathaniel Hopkins, slightly; Alonzo Stowell, severely; J. Hooker, severely; Corp. Hurd, severely; Corp. Benham, severely; Corp. J. Reynolds, severely; D. Bennett, missing.

EIGHTH MICHIGAN.—J. C. Predmore, co. K; A. Simmonds, co. G; N. M. Huley, co. G.

KILLED IN MICHIGAN 17TH REGIMENT.

Phelix Randall, B; Andrew Salter, C; Samuel Hunt, D; Martin V. Moore, D; Benj. Ward, D; H. A. Smith, G; Wm. Woodward, K; Robt. C. Irvin, E; Ephrism Micus, F; Delos Vandeberg, H; Frank Benknap, I; Oliver Cheeney, K; David D. Tompkins, K; Israel Colf, C; John A. Troy, C; S. H. Hooley, D; Daniel McMartin, D; Almeron Palmeter, D; Henry Tomlinson, D; Alex McKinnon, D; Corp. Myron Hawley, D; Silas Gardner, D; Mason Kearney, I; Wm. Clay, K; Leonard Ives, K. Total, 25.

17TH MICHIGAN—WOUNDED.

J. McGin, G; H. Peck, H; A. Jerue, C; A. M. Vicary, C; Joseph Weller, C; Frederick Hodges, I, (corporal); S. Sinkler, D; J. A. McDougal, E; C. H. Jones, E; A. Garvis, E; M. H. Scoville, D; T. W. Gretton, E; Wm. Leanharts, B (sergeant); J. W. Grace, H; P. Meagher, K; F. A. Hobbs, K; A. F. Craig, G; J. Norman, B; W. L. Robson, F; J. H. Casey, H; E. H. Schofield, D; J. P. Allen, D; W. W. Swann, G; F. Brokeman, F; Isaac Morse, C; E. Curtis, I; Wm. Dobow, I; L. Plump, C; John W. Roberts, G, (corporal.)

8TH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

S. Flagg, E; C. H. Henshaw, C; A. Johnston, H; O. Park, L; J. C. Clemens, H.

SECOND WISCONSIN.—E. F. Nobeton, co. I; T. Fletcher, co. G; Jacob Warker, co. B.

WOUNDED—SIXTH WISCONSIN.—J. Meroch, co. A; Scott Dusling, A; Thos. Batterfield, A; J. O. Lanley, G; James Whitley, A; H. Anderson, B; C. Foster, E; H. Kellnen, F; B. Woolands, E; Peter Cline, C; Alexander Perry, E; F. McKenzie, D; J. P. Sullivan, K; Richard Godwin, C.

SEVENTH WISCONSIN.—Alex. Hughes, co. B; J. Wright, co. D; W. R. Engals, co. B; J. G. Bently, co. D; Jos. Newbanks, co. E; H. Byron, co. A; Newton Woods, co. A; David Ashmore, co. C; A. C. Webster, co. E; W. Beazley, co. C; F. W. Smeler, co. C; P. Phumey, corp'l, co. K; E. M. Parker, co. C; J. C. Kervey, co. C; J. Pointer, co. F; Isaac Bedle, co. G; S. R. Potts, co. H; George Well, co. C; W. G. Armstrong, co. G; C. Egleston, co. G; Geo. Atkins, co. F; R. Thompson, co. D; S. Scowron, co. K; J. S. Frost, co. B; David Snow, co. B.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WISCONSIN.—John Marks, F; Linderfelser, H; A. Harlen, G; P. Whyrick, G; Fred Kaiser, G; Chas. Lowe, C; L. Bredenstein, H; Adolph Kenter, H; L. Fabs, K.

J. Baxter, 16th Michigan.
L. N. Rowe, E, 18th Wisconsin.
W. H. Burdsley, K, 7th Wisconsin.
H. Felix, G, 7th Wisconsin.
W. Tilson, G, 30th Ohio.
J. Zurepher, I, 38th Ohio.
J. Weiker, D, 8th Illinois cavalry.
J. Lyell, F, 17th Michigan.
D. Wetscore, B, 8th Illinois cavalry.
W. H. Austin, H, 8th Illinois cavalry.
H. Simpson, K, 17th Michigan.
B. M. Comber, K, 17th Michigan.
J. Spalding, K, 17th Michigan.
James Norman, F, 3d Indiana cavalry.
John Childs, F, 3d Indiana cavalry.
N. T. Leonard, G, 2d Wisconsin.
C. S. Beebe, G, 2d Wisconsin.
W. D. Ford, K, 8th Michigan.
W. Hare, C, 7th Indiana.
George Sutton, 8th Illinois cavalry.
M. A. Sheldon, H, 8th Illinois cavalry.
J. E. Ingerham, G, 7th Wisconsin.
J. Mullen, I, 17th Michigan.
John Redner, F, 17th Michigan.
J. M. Foote, B, 17th Michigan.
P. Hinton, E, 2d Wisconsin.
H. E. Sineyer, B, 6th Wisconsin.
Alex. Fryer, E, 6th Wisconsin.
Thomas Kerr, D, 6th Wisconsin.
John Sanderson, B, 6th Wisconsin.
O. F. Rice, A, 6th Wisconsin.
John Flood, E, 6th Wisconsin.
Thos. Adderson, A, 6th Wisconsin.
Francis Clark, D, 6th Wisconsin.
A. Fowler, A, 6th Wisconsin.
C. H. Potter, B, 6th Wisconsin.
J. Beath, B, 6th Wisconsin.
W. J. Brenson, co. E, 19th Ind.
John Hastings, co. K, 19th Ind.
L. T. Winters, co. I, 19th Ind.
F. M. Robinson, co. I, 19th Ind.
W. A. Smith, co. D, 17th Mich.
B. G. Wellens, co. G, 27th Ind.
Geo. Gilbert, co. I, 2d Wis.
Francis Butin, co. H, 2d Wis.
Fred. Belknap, co. I, 2d Wis.
D. Pierre, co. F, 8th Mich.

SICK AT FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

Private Jno. C. Wright, 16th Mich., fever.
Corp. H. G. Lee, 16th Mich., fever.
A. J. Whitenack, 3d Wis., kidney disease.
Joseph Goldsborough, 3d Wis., chills.
Reuben Hyden, 8th Mich., rheumatism.
Augustus B. Plass, 8th Mich., diarrhea.
Ransom S. Patchen, 8th Mich., eyes.
A. J. Potter, 1st Mich., rupture, etc.
Chas. S. Markham, 1st Minn., chronic diarrhea.
John Lindborg, 1st Minn., pain in breast.
Wm. H. Harris, 4th Mich., diarrhea.
Adam Piger, co. G, 3d Wis.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS AT CAMP CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 20, 1862.

Wm. Grover, co. G, 7th Wisconsin, thigh.
Clouse Young, co. [illegible], 19th Indiana, right breast.
Corp. Oscar L. Hamblin, co. E, 3d Ill. cav., horse fell on him.
Banitus K. Soule, co. G, 1st Minnesota, hand.
Amos N. Strong, co. E, 6th Wisconsin, thigh.
Sergt. N. K. Molay, co. B, 6th Wisconsin, bruised leg.
James K. Shalts, co. B, 6th Wisconsin, leg.
Andrew J. Hess, co. B, 6th Wisconsin, hand.
Corp. Austin R. Spencer, co. G, 7th Michigan, leg.
Peter Biehn, co. F, 6th Wisconsin, hand.
Corp. H. Sherman, co. E, 1st Minnesota, elbow.
Lanson Davis, co. I, 6th Wisconsin, shoulder.
A. E. Stowell, co. K, 7th Michigan, arm.
Henry Kranse, co. E, 2d Wisconsin, breast.
Saml. F. Geers, co. C, 7th Michigan, neck.
Corp. Reuton Sherman, co. D, 6th Wisconsin, wrist.
Thos. McIntyre, co. B, 6th Wisconsin, thigh.
Silas Lowrey, co. B, 6th Wisconsin, felon on finger.
Alfonso W. Myers, co. B, 6th Wisconsin, elbow.
Chas. E. Marsh, co. D, 2d Wisconsin, knee.
Frank Flint, co. B, 7th Michigan, hip.
Sergt. Saml. D. Porter, co. A, 27th Indiana, hip.
Geo. Hotchkis, co. G, 7th Michigan, arm.
Henry Churchill, co. E, 1st Minnesota, knee.
Silas Bradshaw, co. G, 7th Michigan, chest.
Lemuel S. Wintermood, co. I, 14th Indiana, hand.

### Brilliant Federal Victory.

[From the Louisville Journal, 24th.]

A detachment of ninety-five members of the 4th Indiana cavalry, under command of Capt. Shuler, made their appearance in the vicinity of Lebanon Junction about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, having been sent out as scouts from Shepherdsville. When within about one mile of the Junction Capt. Shuler encountered a force of 360 of Forrest's cavalry, and an engagement ensued, which resulted in the complete rout of the rebels, who sustained a loss of five in killed, seventeen wounded, and thirty-two prisoners. Included in the prisoners, who were brought to this city last evening, was a rebel captain named Childress, from Texas, who had boasted but a day or two preceding the fight that one of his men was equal to three Yankees. The federals had two killed and lost eleven prisoners. We received the above information from Capt. Horr, of Clarke county, Indiana, whose gallantry while in the fight is acknowledged by his command.

### Another Monster Gun Cast.

The first of the heavy fifteen-inch guns for the new Monitors is shipped for proving. It weighs in its present state upwards of thirty tons, and will throw a ball weighing 475 pounds. It differs considerably from the fifteen-inch Rodman guns, being some two feet shorter and apparently much heavier in the breech. The Fort Pitt Works have a contract for supplying several of these guns, and purpose turning them out at the rate of two or three a week.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

## POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DIST.—Hon. A. J. Kuykendall, of Johnson county, offers himself as an independent candidate for Congress in the 13th, or "Egyptian" district. Hon. Milton Bartley, of Gallatin county, has offered himself for the same. These gentlemen are both War Democrats. William J. Allen, late of Fort Lafayette, will probably be the regular Democratic candidate. Allen is an undisguised secessionist, and ought to be beaten.

FORTY-THIRD REP. DISTRICT—(Will and Grundy.)—Hon. Henderson Howk, of Will county, and Hon. John W. Newport, of Grundy county, are the Republican candidates for representative in the 43d district.

MCHENRY COUNTY.—The following gentlemen have been appointed delegates to the 2d Congressional district convention, which will be held on the 1st proximo: F. J. Mansfield, Edwin S. Hayden, R. R. Whittier, A. H. Nixon, A. B. Coon, Orson Diggins, S. K. Bartholomew, O. P. Gookin, C. Goff, E. G. Ayer, J. T. Pierson, C. Lansing, M. L. Joslyn. The delegates were instructed to cast a unanimous vote for Col. John F. Farnsworth, as their candidate for Congress.

☞ The more the disaster at Harper's Ferry is studied the darker grow its aspects. Only a court martial can sift its infamies and lay the blame on the right shoulders. If it was not treason it is certain that the meanest cowardice never served an enemy better. The arrest of the principal officers in command looks as if the government was determined this time to go to the bottom of investigation and make clear work, without fear or favor.

☞ The palatial mansion erected some time since by Dr. Townsend, the "sarsaparilla" man, and was for a long while the pride and envy of the "dwellers on the avenue," is announced for sale at public auction. The edifice failing to realize the "great expectations" of its original proprietor, has passed through many changes of ownership, until at last it has come under the hammer. When sold it will probably be converted into an uptown hotel.

☞ Thirty-six rebel steamers have been destroyed or captured on the Mississippi and its tributaries. The western flotilla, which has been maintained by the War Department, will be turned over to the Navy Department on the first of October.

☞ James Brooks, editor of the New York *Express* has sued the editor of the Oswego *Times* for calling him a "traitor" and a "knave." We will bet the *Times* editor will prove what he says, in a court of law.

☞ Mr. Abel Mead of Paw Paw Grove, Lee county, who is himself unable, from physical inability, to perform military duty, expended $600 as additional bounty to encourage enlistments in Capt Ryan's company.

☞ The Prince of Wales shocks the English courtiers by his warm expressions of sympathy with us in our contest with rebellion. So says the English correspondent of the New York *Post*.

☞ The Great Eastern had a hole eighty feet long and three feet wide made in her bottom by striking a rock in Long Island Sound. She remains at Flushing.

SINGULAR PROCEEDING.—Com. Wilkes has been sued by his sister, who resides in New York, for the recovery of $3,000 loaned him. She should, at least, have waited a while.


## Miscellaneous.

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THOMAS B. BRYAN, WATSON V. COX,
JOHN M. WILLIAMS, JOS. MEDILL, Ed. Tribune,
C. G. HAMMOND, WM. W. FARWELL,
E. BURLING, Architect, A. BAUER, Architect,
FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF.
M. W. LESTER.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, Noises in the Head and all Diseases of
THE EYE AND EAR,
Successfully treated by Dr. J. B. WALKER, Oculist and Aurist, with his Eustachian Explorer, Etherial Ear Inhalator and Eye Fumigator. Dr. W. performs every operation connected with Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery, such as for Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eye, Tarsal Tumors, Closure of the Tear Duct, Polypus, Excision of the Tonsils, etc. Catarrh and certain diseases of the Throat, which frequently cause Deafness, also receive special attention.
OFFICE, 117 South Clark Street, Chicago. Post Office Box 2827.

MESS PORK.
1000 Barrels,
For sale by UNDERWOOD & CO., 137 South Water street.

SMOKED SHOULDERS.
2 500 pieces, just from Smoke House,
For sale at our store, 137 south Water street.
UNDERWOOD & CO.

SALT.
Ground Alum and Turks Island Salt,
For sale, to arrive.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 137 S. Water st.

FRENCH COPYING INK
A new supply of this much called for and beautiful article which will make THREE IMPRESSIONS, is now for sale at
MUNSON'S, 140 Lake street.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON.
[illegible] JESUP KENNEDY & CO., 12 Wells street.

MILITARY.—General Order No. [illegible]—All Officers in Camp Douglas, or in the camps in Dixon, Rockford, Kankakee and Springfield, will procure their outfits of Swords, Sashes, Belts, Pistols, Haversacks, and every convenience of camp life, at E. K. BOWEN'S, 36 Clark street, Chicago, corner of Lake, over the U. S. Express Office. A full regiment supplied daily. BY ORDER OF GEN. COOK.

HARDWARE.—We are now selling off WITHOUT REGARD TO COST. An assorted stock of Hardware, Also, Mill, Circular and Cross Cut Saws, Scales, Tinner's Tools, [illegible] &c. &c. THIBOU & CO., [illegible] 167 South Water street.

NUTS AND BOLTS.—The St. Louis Nut and Bolt Factory is now in full operation. CASH ORDERS ARE SOLICITED. [illegible] St. Louis, Mo.

CLOVER HULLER, CHEAP.—A Clover Huller and Cleaner for sale cheap, [illegible] Chicago Ill.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Fall Transplanting is in time just now. WET WEATHER FAVORS. For the "Wilson's Albany Seedling," leave orders at 29 State street. H. F. STANLEY.

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL[WAYS] on hand and for sale [illegible]

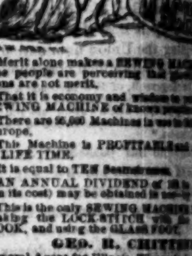
REMOV[AL] HAYDEN, KAY [illegible] Nos. 45 & 47 Lake [illegible]
Sadlery Ha[rdware] —AND— CARRIAGE TRIM[MINGS] [illegible] SPRINGS and A[XLES] HUBS, SPOKES, [illegible] Carriage Bodies and [illegible] Cloth, Patent [illegible] Horse Collars and [illegible] Skirting, Bridle, [illegible]
HARNESS LEA[THER] All of which will be [illegible] Prices that will not [illegible]
Mowry's Springs and [illegible] Dole's Hub Boring [illegible]
P. HAYDEN, New York. W. T. KAY, Chicago.

REMOVAL.—[illegible] Agent for the [illegible] Stove for coal and wood [illegible] House Furnishing [illegible] 128 Dearborn street [illegible]

Toys and Fancy [Goods]
BARNUM BRO[THERS] Importers and Wholesale [illegible]
TOYS AND FANCY G[OODS] 138 LAKE-ST, CHICAGO. Stock now in and very complete [illegible] FALL AND HOLIDAY T[RADE] All of which are of our own [illegible] Cash and short time [illegible] Sutlers and Yankee Notion [illegible] No. 138 Lake street, between [illegible] Lasalle streets.

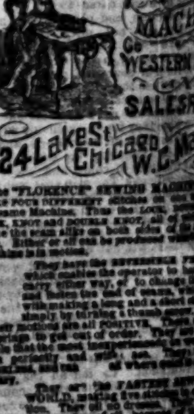
YANKEE NOTIONS AN[D] [illegible] Peugeot's Great Furnish[ing] 108 Lake Street.

Sewing Machines




Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE [illegible] The people are perceiving that [illegible] There are 90,000 Machines in use in [illegible] This Machine is PROFITABLE [illegible] A LIFE TIME. It is equal to TEN Seamstresses. AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of [illegible] (on its cost) may be obtained [illegible] This is the only SEWING MACHINE [illegible] making the LOCK-STITCH with [illegible] HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT. GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, [illegible] Indiana and Southern [illegible] ☞ Circulars may be had on application [illegible]

THE ORIGI[NAL] HOWE Sewing Machine (INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN [illegible]) Manufactured by A. B. HOWE, Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., [illegible] HOWE SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] Improved Howe Sewing Ma[chine] [illegible] Address J. S. BRYANT, General Western Agent, [illegible] Lake street.




The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. [illegible]

L. CORNELL & C[O.] IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES $25 TO $110. [illegible]

Lumber.
LUMBER, SHINGLES and L[ATH] FOR SALE CHEAP. [illegible]
LUMBER.—I would [illegible]

## Educational.

MAPLEWOOD Young L[adies' Institute], Pittsfield, Mass., [illegible] semi-annual session, Oct. 1, 1862. [illegible] For circulars address [illegible] the principal.

THE TENTH ANNUAL [session] of Racine College, Racine, will open SATURDAY, Sept 20th, 1862. [illegible] KOVEN, Rector Racine College, Racine, Wis.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHO[OL] —MR. A. G. SANGER, a graduate of [illegible] will open a select School for Boys, [illegible]

FOREST HOME FOR BO[YS]. This family school, both Classical and English, located on the Lake Shore, near the Oakland [illegible] of the Hyde Park train, four miles south of Chicago [illegible] NICHOLS, Box 1862, Chicago.

TROY FEMALE SEMINA[RY] [illegible] JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., [illegible] D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

## Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of DIKE, BROS. & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] ISAAC DIKE, HENRY S. DIKE, GEORGE MORRY. Chicago, Sept. 22, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Geo. F. Kellogg, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] GEO. F. KELLOGG, R. C. ERSKINE. Chicago, Sept. 17th, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. Mr. W. T. WINDIATE becomes a member of our firm from this date. SYLVESTER MARSH & CO. Chicago, Sept. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Wilson and Freeman, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] F. CORTEZ WILSON, W. P. FREEMAN. Chicago, Sept 1, 1862.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of MORAN & YARWOOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GILBERT MORAN, M. S. YARWOOD. Chicago, August 28th, 1862.

## Military Goods

MILITARY GOODS—Swords, BELTS, SASHES, CANTEENS, Smith & Wesson's, Moore's, Colt's, [illegible] REVOLVERS, [illegible] ABBEY'S 128 Lake street.

MILITARY GOODS AT WHOLESALE. PALMERS & BATCHELDERS, Of Boston, manufacturers [illegible] EMBROIDERIES, BELTS, SASHES and LEATHER GOODS, Agents for POND'S PATENT PISTOLS. Also, Colt's, Smith & Wesson's, &c. Orders solicited at WHOLESALE, cheap for cash. PALMERS & BATCHELDERS, Boston, Mass.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—FULL DRESS Regulation Hats and Caps, Gold Embroidered Bugles, Wreaths, &c., manufactured and for sale by J. A. SMITH & CO.

ENOCH WOODS, (Successor to CHAS. A. SAYER) No. 180 LAKE STREET, DEALER IN Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives, AND MILITARY GOODS. Powder and Shot, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

## Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN TWINES AND CORDAGE, 217 South Water St., Chicago. Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvas, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Hemp, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, SAILS AND TENTS, Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, &c., &c. ☞ Made to order at the shortest notice. Landell or Sibley Tents, HAGAN'S & SONS PATENT HOIST WHEEL, PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE. GEO. F. FOSTER. G. E. HARDENBERGH.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Twines and Cordage, 205 & 207 South Water-st., Cor. of Wells. Have the largest and best assortment in the West of MANILA and TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, Cotton and Hemp Canvas. BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS. TAR, PITCH, OAKUM, ANCHORS, CHAINS AND TACKLE BLOCKS. Coal Tar Roofing Pitch and Felting. BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities. WRAPPING TWINES, bundles and barrels. BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. We are Sole Agents for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, and alone authorized to make and sell the SIBLEY TENT, Tents of every kind, and Patent Tent Poles. AWNINGS, Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Regimental Colors, Flags, Standards, Guidons, Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations. We have fifty Sewing Machines run by steam power and are prepared to execute all kinds of work. [illegible]

PURINGTON & SCRANTON, Ship Chandlers AND SAIL MAKERS, 209 South Water Street, Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest rates, a full assortment of Manilla and Tarred Rope, Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage of every description. Oakum, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck all widths. Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Burlaps, Wool Twine and Wool Sacking. FLAGS AND BUNTING. Tents on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings. SAILS! SAILS!! Made and repaired at the shortest notice. PURINGTON & SCRANTON.

Coal Oil Axle Grease. BIDWELL'S CELEBRATED COAL OIL AXLE GREASE, The Best Article Made. FULL STOCK OF BOXES, KEGS AND BARRELS, Constantly on hand and for sale to the trade, At Manufacturer's Prices AT THE LAMP AND OIL STORE OF POPE & SLOCUM, [illegible]

# The Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1862.

[From the Atlantic Monthly for September.]

## THE BATTLE AUTUMN OF 1862.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The flags of war like storm-birds fly,
The charging trumpets blow;
Yet rolls no thunder in the sky,
No earthquake strives below.

And, calm and patient, Nature keeps
Her ancient promise well,
Though o'er her bloom and greenness sweeps
The battle's breath of hell.

And still she walks in golden hours
Through harvest-happy farms,
And still she wears her fruits and flowers
Like jewels on her arms.

What mean the gladness of the plain,
This joy of eve and morn,
The mirth that shakes the beard of grain
And yellow locks of corn?

Ah! eyes may well be full of tears,
And hearts with hate are hot;
But even-paced come round the years,
And Nature changes not.

She meets with smiles our bitter grief,
With songs our groans of pain;
She mocks with tint of flower and leaf
The war-field's crimson stain.

Still, in the cannon's pause, we hear
Her sweet thanksgiving-psalm;
Too near to God for doubt or fear,
She shares the eternal calm.

She knows the seed lies safe below
The fires that blast and burn;
For all the tears of blood we sow
She waits the rich return.

She sees with clearer eye than ours
The good of suffering born,—
The hearts that blossom like her flowers
And ripen like her corn.

Oh, give to us, in times like these,
The vision of her eyes;
And make her fields and fruited trees
Our golden prophecies!

Oh, give to us her finer ear!
Above this stormy din,
We too would hear the bells of cheer
Ring peace and freedom in!

## EMANCIPATION.

### Its National Aspects as Related to the War.

### AN ADDRESS BY B. GRATZ BROWN.

B. Gratz Brown, esq., of St. Louis, delivered an address on the above subject before the General Emancipation Society of Missouri, at St. Louis, on the 17th. From this address, which is one of great power and eloquence, we make the following extracts:

THE BARBARISM OF FORCE.

The lover of his country is not apt to be discouraged as to the eventual triumph of its arms. The lost battle, the miasmatic campaign, abandoned lines and blown up magazines are regarded as incidents of war. They are deplored but not held as conclusive, or even significant of the ending. There are "signs of the times," however, in our horizon that have a gloomier look than lost battles. And darkest and strangest of all the discouragements that have of late befallen, must be considered the spectacle presented by the government in its dealings with this terrible crisis—reposing itself altogether upon the mere barbarism of force. One would think, when reading the call for 600,000 men to recruit our armies, and seeing there no appeal to or recognition of the ideas that rule this [illegible] less than this hour, that, as a government ours was intent on suicide—as a nation we had abandoned our progression. Can it be that those who have been advanced for their wisdom and worth to such high places of rulership do not understand that since this world began the victories of mere brute force have been as inconsequent as the ravages of pestilence, and as evanescent as the generations of men. Or can it be that, understanding, they care only for tiding over the present contest to bequeath revolt and internecine war as the inheritance of those who are to come after them? That would be virtual disintegration—national death. If the government undertakes to abandon the revolution in its very birth-pains—if it intends to have no reference to the ideas of which it is the representative—if it contemplates a disregard of the progressive thought that not only installed it, but has carried it so far forward since installation—if it is determined to found its dominion over subjugated States, not in the name of a principle that shall assimilate its conquests and assure their liberties, but of simple power—then will it place itself, by its own action, in the attitude of other and equally gigantic powers that have attempted the same work and have failed. It may have its day of seeming successes, but even that will entail an age of complications. Does not Poland, as fully alive to-day, after ninety years of forcible suppression, as on that morning of the first partition, convince us that this thing of the dominion of power without the assimilation of nations can only continue upon the condition of an ever-recurring application of those forces that achieved the first reduction? Does not the uprising of the cry for a united Italy, after 500 years of fitful effort, continuous conflict, and successive disintegration under the tramp of a mad libidinous soldiery, tell how fixed are social laws, how faithful to freedom are peoples, and how certain the retribution following upon those policies of government that sacrifice the future to the present, the moral to the mere material, the consolidating the foundations of a great commonwealth to the hollow conquest, the mock settlement, the outward uniformity. History is full of such representations, because history repeats itself. But I need not go with you further in citing its judgments in condemnation of that reliance upon physical force which deems itself able to dispense with any appeal to principle. We cannot if we would, cast behind us the experience of eighteen centuries of christian amelioration, in which mankind have been learning to rely upon moral and intellectual forces, rather than simple violence, in their dealings with each other as nations. Not that civilization has surrendered its right of war, but that it insists that ideas shall march at the head of armies. Napoleon III, when he announced that the French nation alone in Europe made war for an idea, intended to represent it as leading, not relapsing from the civilization of the age. And therein he both uttered a philosophic truth, and penetrated the secret of success. Strip the choicest legions of the inspiration they derive from a controlling elevating cause—especially that cause whose magic watchword cheers to victory in every land—and in vain will you expect the heroic in action or the miracle in conquest. It is a coward thought that God is ever on the side of the strongest battalions. The battles that live in memory—that have seemed to turn the world's equanimity upside down, have been won by the few fighting for a principle against the multitude enrolled in the name of power. When therefore it is conceded that the mere announcement of a policy of freedom as the policy of this war would paralyze the hostility of all the sovereigns of Europe and wed to us the encouragement of their peoples, why is it that so little faith obtains among our rulers that it would equally strengthen the government here amid the millions of our own land? Have the populations of our States fallen so low—become so irresponsible to the watchwords of liberty that it is not fit to make such an appeal to them? Is there no significance in the fact that amid the five thousand stanzas that have vainly attempted to exalt the unities of the past into a nation's anthem—a song of war, kindling the uncontrollable ardors of the soul—one alone, proscribed like the Marseillaise, has been adopted at the camp fire—

"John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave,
His soul goes marching on."

Six hundred thousand soldiers summoned to the field, *and for what?* The nation asks of the president, *for what?* Is it that the government may wring a submission from the possible exhaustion on the part of seceding States, that shall be a postponement, not a settlement, of this great crisis, and that shall be unrelated to the causes that have produced it or the progression on our part that has put on the armor of revolution? If so, the government will find when, perhaps, it is too late, that in addition to the rebellion, it will have to confront a public opinion that has no sympathies with reaction and that will withdraw as unitedly as it has heretofore given all its trust from those in power. Or, is it that grounding this great struggle upon its true basis, upholding the national honor whilst battling for the national thought, our armies are to be marshaled under the flag of freedom, and the peace achieved is to be one that shall assure personal and political liberty to every dweller in the land? If that be so, let the fact be proclaimed, not hidden from the people, and there will need no call from president, no conscription from Congress, to recruit the ranks of the soldiers of the republic.

EMANCIPATION AS A WAR MEASURE.

The two great revolutions of modern time which mark the most signal advance in political freedom, that of England during the commonwealth and that of France in 1789 have this among many other striking features of similarity—that in each case a large part of the empire resisting the advent of free principles, took up arms against the government to contest the issue. In Vendee, as in Ireland, it became necessary to establish by force the supremacy of the new order. It was antagonism by the population of whole sections, and in both instances, courses of conciliation having proved worthless, a stern and vigorous policy of subjugation was required. That even the success which crowned such measures was only partial and transient, demanding a supplemental work of assimilation, is also well worthy of attention. But in subduing the resistance now presented, this nation has that to contend with, not less that to assist it, which was not present in either of the parallels cited. I allude to slavery, the strength and the weakness of the South.

Look steadily at the prospect. 9,000,000 of people in all—5,500,000 of whites addressing themselves exclusively to warfare, sustained by 3,500,000 blacks drilled as slaves to the work of agriculture. Such are the official statistics of the seceding States.

With the whites the conscription for military purposes reaches to every man capable of bearing arms; with the blacks the conscription for labor recognizes neither weakness, age, nor sex. Solitary drivers ply the lash over twelve-fold manual force to transform plantations into granaries. This allotment necessarily gives to war the largest possible number of soldiers, and extracts from labor the greatest possible production of food. Combined, protected, undisturbed, the relation so developed presents a front that may well shake our faith in any speedy subjugation.

Of these 5,500,000 white population, the ratio over the age of twenty-one, which according to statistical averages is one in six, will give a fraction over 900,000 men, which deduct on exempts or incapables, twenty per cent, leaving 720,000, and add on the score of minor enlistments, one half of those between ages of sixteen and twenty-one, or 55,000, and there existed 775,000, as the total possible confederate forces in the outset. If from this number 100,000 be stricken off as the aggregate of the killed, disabled, imprisoned and paroled since the outbreak of the war, and 70,000 be added as the probable number of recruits from Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, there will result 754,000 as the effective force. From these are to be taken the men needed for the civil service, for provost and police duties, and for regulating the transmission or exchange of productions—certainly not less than 90,000, and there remains an aggregate of 655,000 as the fruit of thorough conscription. Perhaps, however, it is right to make from such right possible military array, a deduction in favor of the population which abandoned the seceding States since the war began, and that which is instinctively loyal has evaded enrollment. In default of any certain information this may be placed at 45,000 men, thus leaving 600,000 soldiers fit for service and ready to be concentrated and marched as the skill of their commanders may determine.

Such is the strength of the army that now contests and resists the cause of advancing freedom in the nation. The strength is not overestimated; that the conscription has been rendered effective is proven by every critical battle-field where our armies have been outnumbered, and is to-day doubly attested by our beleaguered capital, and widely menaced frontiers. There, then, is the rebellion stripped to the skin. Look at it squarely. Those 600,000 soldiers stand between us and any future of honor, liberty, or peace. How are they to be disposed of, defeated, suppressed?

It is an imposing column of attack, but it has also its element of weakness and dispersion. Remember that in making such an estimate, it has been predicated upon the fact that the whole available white population was devoted to the formation of armies. No part was assigned to the labor of the field or workshop, to production or manufacture; but all this vast organization reposes for sustenance, not to speak of efficiency, on the hard wrung toil of slaves. Reflect furthermore, that this whole foundation is mined, eruptive, ready to shift the burden now resting on it so heavily. The three and a half millions of black population engaged in supplying the very necessaries of life and movements of the Confederate armies are all loyal in their hearts to our cause, and require only the electric shock of proclaimed freedom to disrupt the relation that gives such directness and impulsion to our adversaries, and such peril to ourselves. Years of bondage have only sharpened their sensibilities toward liberty, and the word spoken that causes such a hope will penetrate every quarter of the South most speedily and most surely. Emancipate the industry that upholds the war power of the South; destroy the repose of that system which has made possible a levy *en masse* of every white male able to bear arms; recall to the tillage of the field; to the care of the plantation; to the home supports of the community a corresponding number of the five and a half millions of whites, and there will be put another face to this war. Compel the rebels to do their own work, hand for hand, planting, harvesting, transporting—to the full substitution of the three and a half millions of blacks, now held for that purpose, and where now they advance with armies they will fall back with detachments; where abundance now reigns in their camps hunger will hurry them to other avocations. It needs only that the word be spoken. A national declaration of freedom can no more be hidden from the remotest sections of the slave States than the uprisen sun in a cloudless sky. The falsehoods, the doubts, the repulsions that have heretofore driven them from us, will give place to the kindling, mesmeric realization of protection and deliverance. In the very outset their forces, which now march to the attack, will be compelled to fall back on the interior to maintain authority, and prevent escapades *en masse*. Insurrection will not so much be apprehended, for where armies are marshaled and surveillance withdrawn, the slave is wise enough to know that a plot with a center—an uprising would be sure to meet with annihilation, whilst desertion from the plantations is only checked by the repressive rules of our own lines. The right to do these things needs not to be argued; it is of the muniments of freedom, of the resorts of self-preservation, of the investure that charges the government with the defense of the national life. And in this hour can be effected that which hereafter may not be practicable. Occupancy of the entire coast with many lodgments made by our navy, a penetration of the Valley of the Lower Mississippi, giving access to all its tributary streams, and the exposed front of Virginia, Tennessee and Arkansas, give ample base for extending such a proclamation. Resuming the advance ourselves, with augmented forces, we shall find the 600,000 confederates compelled to detach one-half their force for garrisoning the cotton States, whilst of the remaining 300,000, large numbers will necessarily fall out to replace the industrial support of their families along the border. State by State, as it is occupied and liberated, will recall for substitution those spared to offensive war in reliance upon slave production. The 300,000 will speedily become 160,000, and instead of concentrating back upon their reserves, massed in imposing column, as has heretofore been their policy when temporarily checked, the very condition of the South will require a wide dispersion of their forces. Conquest and suppression will thus be rendered matters of absolute certainty. The double result of immensely diminished numbers in the confederate armies, and of such separation into broken columns for local surveillance over all threatened slave territory, is thus seen to flow from emancipation as a war measure.

AFRICAN BRIGADES.

In the grave contest on which we have entered for life and for death no appreciative judgment can be formed of the absolute necessity of writing freedom on the flag that leaves out of view the organization of the labor and valor, for military purposes, of the population thereby liberated. The substitution of freed blacks, whenever they can relieve for other duties the enlisted soldier, has already so far commended itself, in defiance of slave codes and equality bugbears, as to have been adopted in some divisions of our armies. The wisdom that should have foreseen in such a policy extended as far as practicable the addition to-day of 50,000 soldiers to the effective fighting force of the government, perhaps changing the fate of critical campaigns, has been unfortunately wanting. And yet the army regulations as applied to the muster rolls of our forces will show that near twice that number of disciplined troops could have been relieved of ditching, teaming, serving, or other occupation, and sent to the front. Moreover, any policy which looks distinctly to the subjugating and occupying, militarily, until the national authority shall be sufficiently respected to work through civil processes, the States now in rebellion, must embrace within its scope the employment of acclimated troops for garrison and other duties, during the seasons fatal to the health of our present levies. The diseases of a warm climate have already been far more destructive to the lives of our soldiers, as shown by aggregated hospital reports at Washington, than all our battle-fields, and hereafter, in the prevalence of those epidemics so common in the Gulf States, our battalions, if subjected to Southern service, would melt away disastrously. It is not possible, therefore, to separate the holding of the rebel States from the employ of acclimated troops. And for that purpose but one resource exists—the liberated blacks, whose veins course with the blood of the tropic. Arm them, drill them, discipline them, and of one fact we may be sure—they will not surrender. I take it that a race liberated by the operation of hostilities, is entitled, by every usage of warfare, to be armed in defense of those who liberated them; and furthermore, I take it that a people made free in accordance with the humanities of this century, is entitled by every right, human and divine, to be armed as an assurance of its own recovered freedom.

This step will be at once the guarantee against future attempt at re-enslavement and the bond that no further revolt on the part of the States occupied shall be meditated. Above all else, it will be assurance unmistakable that no disgraceful peace, no dismembered country, no foresworn liberties will end this war. What, shall we stand halting before a sentimentality, blinking at shades of color, tracing genealogies up to the sons of Noah, when our brothers in arms are being weighed in the scales of life and death! Go, ye men of little faith; resign your high charges, if it be you cannot face a coward clamor in the throes of a nation's great deliverance. Go and look yonder upon the pale mother in the far Northland, weary of watching by the lone hearth for the bright-faced boy's return. Her hope had fevered itself to trust his life to the chances of the battlefield; but the trundling wheels bear back to her door a stricken form in a coarse pine box, with the dear name chalked straggling across, indorsed "Fever." Listen then to the wail of crushing woe sobbed out by a broken heart, and say to *her*, if you can, general, statesman, or president, that you refused the aid that would have saved that double life of mother and son. Verily, the graves of the Northmen have their equities equally with those of the rebellion.

COLONIZATION SCHEMES.

There are those, strange to say, who, in addition to the war now waged by us against 5,500,000 of whites, would add to the task of reduction thus imposed upon our government, the further task of taking possession of and deporting to other lands the 3,000,000 blacks. Disregarding the assistance that might be derived from the co-operation and enfranchisement of the slave labor of the seceding States, they would not only strip the slaves of the present uncertain hope of personal freedom which may be found within our lines, but, while viewing them as "chattels," to be dealt with as fancy may dictate, would serve a notice on the world that the best usage they can hope for from risking life to render us aid will be transportation to climes and countries beyond the reach of their knowledge, and that only inspire ignorance with terror. According to such, the practical solution of the present crisis consists:

1st. In conquering the rebellion by making its cause a common cause, as against us by both master and slave.

2d. In holding the conquered territory and superinducing a state of peace, plenty and obedience by the deportation of all who are loyal and of all who labor.

With such the magnitude, not to say impracticability, of migration that would require—even if all were favoring—transport fleets larger and costlier than those employed for the war, is not less scouted at as an obstacle than the resistance to be foreseen from the unwilling and the depopulation that may be objected by the interested is treated as a fanaticism. Without challenging the sincerity of those who advocate such views, it will be sufficient to say that I differ from them altogether. I do not believe that the government has "chattel rights" in the slaves emancipated by act of war any more than the rebellion had; and I do believe that the doctrine of personal liberty, if it be worth anything—if it be not a sham and a delusion—if it is to have any application in this conflict—must be applied to them. It is not in behalf of the noble and the refined, the exalted and the cultivated that the evangels of freedom have been heretofore borne by enthused armies in the deliverances history so much loves to delineate, and extol, but to the down-trodden—to the ignorant from servitude—to the enfeebled in spirit from long years of oppression. Why, then, shall those liberated in this country be bereft of the rights of domicile and employ? Because they are black, forsooth? That answer will scarcely stand scrutiny by the God who made us all. It would [illegible] justify slavery as fully as extradition. Deportation, if forcible, is in principle but a change of masters, and in practice will never solve the problem of the negro question as growing out of this war. If voluntary, it needs not to be discussed in advance of emancipation. The lot of the freed race will be to labor—in the future as in the past—but to labor for the wage and not for the lash. That there must be assimilation as a resultant of the complete triumph of the national arms and the complete restoration of the national authority, no one can reasonably doubt. But it will be a colonization of loyal men into, and not out of, the rebel States. The great forces of immigration, fostered, aided, will work out the new destiny that awaits the seceded States—the assimilation that must precede a perfect union. What it has done for the lake shore, for the Pacific coast, for the center and the West, that it will do for the South also, when no blight of slavery lingers there to repel its coming or divert its industrial armies. And if in the development caused by its vast agencies, those natural affinities, so much insisted on by many, shall lead the African race towards the tropics, to plant there a new Carthage, it will be one of the dispensations of Providence that will meet with support and favor, not hinderance and antagonism from the friends of freedom on this continent.

THE UNION AS IT WAS.

The half way house where halt the timid, the doubtful, the reactionary in this conflict, hangs out a sign: "The Union as it was." Within its enclosure will be found jostling side by side the good man who is afraid to think, the politician who has a record to preserve, the spy who needs a cloak to conceal him, and behind all these the fluctuating camp followers of the army of freedom. Not that there are no wise and brave men who phrase their speech by the attachments of the past; but that such have another and purer significance in their language than the received meaning of "the Union as it was." All who look at events which have come upon us see that "the Union as it was" contained the seeds of death—elements of aggression against liberty and reaction through civil war. Its very life scenes, as time progressed, were ever and anon startled by the [illegible] note of coming catastrophe, to be lulled again into the false security by siren songs to its excellence—like some old Greek tragedy with its inexorable fate and its recurring chorus. And tragic enough it would seem has been its outcome to dissipate any allusion. Is it believed that the same causes would not produce the same results to the very ending of time? Is it wished to repeat the miserable years of truckling and subserviency on the part of the natural guardians of free institutions to the exaction, arrogance and dominion of the slave power through fear of breaking the thin ice of a hollow tranquillity? Is it longed to undergo new experiences of Sumner assaults, Kansas outrages, Pierce administrations, Buchanan profligacies, knaveries and treasons, with spirited interludes of negro catching at the North, and abolition hanging at the South? Is it desired to recall the time when the man of Massachusetts dared not name his residence to the people of Carolina; when free speech was a half-forgotten legend in the slave States; when the breeding of human beings to sell into distant bondage was the occupation of so many of the *elite* of the border land; and when demoralization, that came from sacrificing so much of self-respect to mere dread of any crisis or mere hope of political advancement, had dwarfed our statesmen, corrupted our journalism, and made office holding disreputable as a vocation? For one, I take witness before you all, that I want no such Union, and do not want it, because it contained that which made those things not only possible but probable. I trust that I value as much as another the purities of a Union, the excellencies of a constitution, the veracities and accomplishments of a former generation, but who would be the blind worshipper of form rather than substance—of a name rather than a reality—of a bond that did not bind, and a federation that has resulted only in disjunction? There are those I know who regard the Union as it was a sentiment significant of material prosperity—unrelated to rights or wrongs, and as such they worship it, just as they would a State bank corporation with large dividends, or any named machine that would enable them to buy cotton, sell goods, or trade negroes. But such should be content to pass their ignoble lives on the accumulation of other days, and not dare to dictate to others a return to such debasing thraldom. Of one thing they may be sure—that the great Democracy of this nation will insist that the Union of the future shall be predicated upon a principle uniting the social, moral, and political life of a progressive people—and purged of the poison of the past. When asked, therefore, as the charlatans of the hour often do ask, would you not wish the "Union as it was" restored, even if slavery were to remain intact and protected—say, emphatically, No! Say no! for such an admission would be a self-contradiction—a yielding of all the forgings of the spirit to an empty husk whose only possible outcome we see to-day in the shape of civil war.

PRO-SLAVERY GENERALS.

It is, perhaps, the fate of all revolutions involving social changes, to be officered at the outset by the inherited reputations, great and small, of the foregoing time, and so far as this fate has fallen on our nation it is less to be wondered at than deplored. But soon there comes the time for change, when the Fairfaxes, the Dumouriers, the Arnolds must give place to soldiers of the faith. And strange to say, it has ever happened that conjointly with the public assumption of the principle of the revolution, mediocrity, routine, half-heartedness have passed from command, and victory has replaced disaster. So much is historic. We may take comfort then; for the uses of adversity are ours. Pro-slavery generals at the head of our armies are the result of pro-slavery influence in our national councils, and the hesitancy of the government to proclaim officially and distinct policy of freedom has kept them there. By no possibility, however, can such, even if the chance of victory to-day, remain possessed of the future. I do not underrate the prestige of military success—but military prestige is as nought before the march of revolution: and it is only when revolutions are accomplished, that the reputations of great captains become great dangers. Pro-slavery generals, therefore, are only dangerous now from the disasters that accompany their administration. Their appreciation of the present being at fault, their methods, their reliances, their results will be inconsequent, and without force. Witness the miserable months of projected conciliations, of harmless captures, of violated oath taking, of border State imbecilities, of Order No. Three; of paroling guerillas, of halting advances and wasted opportunities. Could these things have been possible to commanders comprehending either the magnitude, the characteristics or the consequences of the war that slavery has inaugurated, and that must end in slavery extinction or the abandonment of our development as a free people? Or can it be possible that the same series of incompetencies and sham energies shall be prolonged indefinitely? No! It needs not that I should insist how surely all such must give way before the force of a public sentiment which, when once on the march, speedily refuses to trust any with responsibility who are not born of the age. It was just such a common thought of the Long Parliament that gave a "new model" to their army and a "self denying ordinance" to themselves, exiling insincerity from the former and imposing stoicism and self-sacrifice on each other. It was a similar growth of public opinion in France that set the guillotine at work to keep account of lost battles with unsympathizing generals. The frequent question, then, of this crisis, is, how long, my countrymen, shall we wait for the "new model" and the "self-denying ordinance" and the swift punishment in this day of calamitous command and disgraceful surrenders?

THE PRESIDENT AS DICTATOR.

No one has ever read of a more touching spectacle in the life of nations, than that now presented by this people. Beyond any parallel it has made sacrifice of those things dear to its affection—I might almost say traditionally sacred from violation. All its rights of person and of property have been placed unmurmuringly at the disposal of the government, asking only in return a speedy, vigorous, uncompromising conduct of the war upon a true principle to an honorable ending. The *habeas corpus* has been suspended, not only in the revolted territory, but likewise in many of the loyal States. A passport system, limiting and embarrassing both travel and traffic, has been enforced with rigor. The censorship of the press not only controls the transmission of news, but curtails even the expression of opinion within restrictions heretofore unimaginable. Arbitrary imprisonment by premiers of the cabinet, banishments summarily notified, exactions levied at discretion, fines assessed by military commissions, trials postponed indefinitely—in short, all the panoply of the most rigid European absolutism has been imported into our midst. It is not to complain that these things are recited; for, so far as necessary, they will be, as they have been, cheerfully borne with; but to show how tragic is the attitude of this nation and yet how brave. The president of the United States, to-day, holds a civil and military power more untrammeled than ever did Cromwell; and, in addition thereto, has enrolled by the volunteer agencies of the people themselves, a million of armed men, obedient to his command. Nay, did I say the president was absolute as Cromwell? In truth I might add that of his officials entrusted with administering military instead of civil law—every deputy provost marshal seems to be feeling his face to see if he too has not the warts of the great protector. If this were the occasion for stale flatteries of the Constitution and the Union, it might well be asked just here, where in that much lauded parchment and league is the warrant for these things specifically? But I carp not at such technicalities. Give him rather more power if necessary—give him any trust and every appliance, only let it be not without avail. And yet, with all this sacrifice, with all this effort, with quick response to every demand for men and money, what do we see? A beleaguered capital, only saved by abandoning a year of conquest and long lines of occupation; the confidence of the whole nation shaken to its very foundations by accumulated disasters and halting policies; and the grave inquiry, mooted in no whispered voice by men who have never known fear in any peril, can this country survive its rulers? I do not say the doubt is justified; but I do say that it exists in many minds that have been proof heretofore to confidence. We have seen 50,000 soldiers, the *elite* of the nation, sacrificed, and 600,000,000 of treasure, the coin wealth of the people, expended. We have reached the stage of assignats and conscriptions, and are now summoning the militia of the loyal States to repel invasion. And can any one cognizant of our actual condition, and not misled by false bulletins, or varnished glories, stand forth and say, with truth and honor, we are any nearer a solution in this hour of the great crisis in which we are involved than we were a year ago? I challenge a response. Or will any delude you longer with the belief that a great victory will accomplish the ending? I do not believe it.

In the presence, therefore, of such thick coming danger, and having borne itself so continently and so well, has not this nation now the right to demand of president and of cabinet, and of generals, that have only multiplied disasters and disported armies, and [illegible] an end of policies [illegible] of other policies that shall recognize liberty as the corner-stone of our republic, and write freedom on the flag.

In conclusion let me say, that the time has passed when such a demand could be denounced even by the most servile tools of administration, as a fanaticism, for the chief of the republic has himself recognized its right to do so, if the occasion shall require, in virtue of being charged with the preservation of the government. He has furthermore become so far impressed with the urgency that manifests itself, that he has ordered immediate execution to be given to the act of the last Congress, prescribing a measure of confiscation and emancipation. This day, too, is the anniversary of its enforcement, as it is the anniversary of the adoption of the original constitution of the United States. Let us, then, in parting, take hope from the cheering coincidence. The act of Congress, it is true, is but an initial measure, embarrassed by many clauses, and may be much limited by hostile interpretation. Still it can be made an avatar of liberty to thousands who shall invoke its protection, and the instrument of condign punishment to those who have sought the destruction of all free government. And more than all else, its rigid enforcement and true interpretation will give earnest to the nation of that which must speedily ensue—direct and immediate emancipation by the military arm, as a measure of safety, a measure of justice, and a measure of peace.


## Educational.

MAPLEWOOD Young Ladies' Institute, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its [illegible] session [illegible] Oct. 2, 1862 [illegible] For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the principal.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION of Racine College, Racine, will open SATURDAY, Sept 20th, 1862. [illegible] Rev. JAMES DE KOVEN, Rector Racine College, Racine, Wis.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—Mr. S. G. SANGER, a graduate of Harvard University, who has had a large experience as a teacher, will open a select School for Boys in Chicago [illegible]. For circulars and further information address S. G. SANGER, P. O. Box 1788.

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS. This family school, both Classical and English, is located on the Lake shore near the Oakland Station of the Hyde Park train, four miles south of Chicago. The next term will commence on the first Wednesday of November. Thorough instruction, in a safe and agreeable home, is the design of the school. A card of specific information with reliable references, will be promptly sent to inquiries. Address W. A. NICHOLS, Box 1862, Chicago.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY. This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N.Y.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, Sept. 3d 1862, with renewed Collegiate, Academic and Primary Classes. The College has a corps of twelve experienced teachers and lecturers, thorough appointments, the finest school buildings in the West [illegible], an ample and attractive Military Park, an excellent and well furnished Armory, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents and guardians. [illegible] Circulars address D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

## Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of DIKE, BROS. & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims due the said firm will be paid to George Morey, who alone is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation. ISAAC DIKE, HENRY S. DIKE, GEORGE MOREY. Chicago, Sept. 22, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Geo. F. Kellogg, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims due the late firm will be paid to R. P. Erskine, who alone is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation. GEO. F. KELLOGG, R. P. ERSKINE. Chicago, Sept. 17th, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. Mr. W. T. WINDIATE becomes a member of our firm from this date. SYLVESTER MARSH & CO. Chicago, Sept. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Wilson and Freeman, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. P. Freeman alone is authorized to settle the business of said firm, to whom all letters should be addressed. F. CORTEZ WILSON, W. P. FREEMAN. Chicago, Sept 1, 1862.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the name of MORSE & YARWOOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALBERT MORSE, M. S. YARWOOD. Chicago, August 30th, 1862.

## Military Goods.

MILITARY GOODS—Swords, BELTS, SASHES, CANTEENS, Smith & Wesson's, Moore's, Colt's, Prescott's and other REVOLVERS, and all articles in the Military Line, at lowest prices, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at GEO. T. ABBEY'S 148 Lake street.

MILITARY GOODS AT WHOLESALE. PALMERS & BATCHELDERS, Of Boston, manufacture SWORDS of all kinds. Also, EMBROIDERIES, BELTS, SASHES and LEATHER GOODS. Agents for POND'S PATENT PISTOLS, Also, Colt's, Smith & Wesson's, &c. Orders solicited at WHOLESALE, cheap for cash. PALMERS & BATCHELDERS, Boston, Mass.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—FULL DRESS Regulation Hats and Caps, Gold Embroidered Bugles, Wreaths, &c., manufactured and for sale by J. A. SMITH & CO.

ENOCH WOODS, (Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,) No. 180 LAKE STREET, DEALER IN Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives, AND MILITARY GOODS. Powder and Shot, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

## Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN TWINES AND CORDAGE, 217 South Water St., Chicago. [illegible] Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, SAILS AND TENTS. Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, &c., &c., Made to order at the shortest notice. Landell or Sibley Tent. HAGAN'S & SONS PATENT HOIST WHEEL PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE. GEO. F. FOSTER. G. H. HARDENBERGH.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Twines and Cordage, 205 & 207 South Water-st., Cor. of Wells. [illegible] Coal Tar Roofing Pitch and Felting. [illegible] Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines of every description. [illegible] SIBLEY TENT, Tents of every kind, and Patent Tent Poles. AWNINGS, Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Regimental Colors, Flags, Standards, Guidons, [illegible]

PURINGTON & SCRANTON, Ship Chandlers AND SAIL MAKERS, 209 South Water Street. [illegible] Manilla and Tarred Rope, Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage of every description. [illegible] FLAGS AND BUNTING. [illegible] SAILS! SAILS!! [illegible]

Coal Oil [illegible] BIDWELL'S [illegible] COAL OIL [illegible] The Best Article Made. [illegible]

## Insurance.

BRANCH OFFICE KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO. Kingsbury Block, Chicago, Ill. RESIDENT DIRECTORS: MATTHEW LAFLIN; E. W. ROGERS, firm Walter & Rogers, Coal and Pig Iron; GEO. ARMOUR, Munger & Armour, Stor. and Com.; [illegible] MEDICAL EXAMINERS: MILTON PARKER, M.D.; J. V. Z. BLANEY, M.D., Prof. Rush Med. College and Northwestern University. ATTORNEYS: E. S. MORRIS; JESSE B. THOMAS. OFFICERS AT HOME OFFICE: ERASTUS LYMAN, President; B. F. JOHNSON, Vice President; GEO. F. SNIFFEN, Secretary. [illegible] B. F. JOHNSON, Manager Branch Office.

HOME INSURANCE CO. Of New York. OFFICE, Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY. Cash Capital $1,000,000.00; Assets, 1st July 1862 $1,584,679.6[illegible]; Liabilities $57,826.32. ABSTRACT OF THE FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1862. [illegible] CHAS. J. MARTIN, President. A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President. JOHN McGEE, Secretary. MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents, 150 South Water street, Chicago.

Mutual Life Ins. Co., OF NEW YORK. FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President. CASH ASSETS JULY 1, 1862. $8,500,000. PAID CLAIMS BY DEATH, $4,000,000. AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF DIVIDENDS, $3,600,000. Cash income for year ending January 31st, 1862, $1,593,731.31. The Oldest, Safest and Cheapest Company. [illegible] O. CRONKHITE, Agent in Illinois, No. 8 South Clark street, Chicago. WALTER HAY, M.D., Medical Examiner, No. 85 South Clark street. H. S. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin. Post Office address Milwaukee.

## Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting and PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago. DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE. Practical Plumber, AND MANUFACTURER OF All kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE. [illegible]

## Broom Corn.

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, BROOM CORN, 95 So. Water-st., Chicago, 95. For sale at the Lowest Cash Prices. The largest stock of WOODEN WARE, (Painted and Plain.) WILLOW AND CEDAR WARE, Cordage, Twine, CORN BASKETS, Broom Maker's Stock, &C., &C., &C. Ever Brought to this City. NATHANIEL WHITE, 95 S Water-st, Chicago.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE. We invite consignments of BROOM CORN, Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer Special Inducements. By giving our patrons the benefit of prices paid by consumers in the EAST AND CANADA. All enquiries promptly answered. RAPPLEYEA & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 268 South Water-st.

## Paper Hangings.

DRAKE & BRO., DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, Window Shades, Fixtures, &c. HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS, PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC. No. 124 Clark Street, Chicago.

## Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS. Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD, LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge. PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. [illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD.

## Show Case.

M. TERHUNE, (SUCCESSOR TO [illegible]) SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER, NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

## Coal and Wood.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and [illegible] Coal Companies of Pennsylvania [illegible] ROBERT LAW, Agent.

## Miscellaneous.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, WOOLEN GOODS, Our stock of HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS, Comprises every variety in Sontags, Hoods, Nubias, [illegible] A splendid assortment of Commenced Slippers and Cushions. [illegible] Woolen Hosiery and Yarns. Will find it to their interest to look at our stock before buying elsewhere. SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

WORSTEDS!! Having perfected our arrangements for the Fall Trade in HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS, We are now prepared to execute any orders with which the Ladies may favor us. We have engaged an EXPERIENCED DESIGNER, and some of the VERY BEST KNITTERS in the West and feel confident that for elegance and finish, combined with a due regard to economy, our Worsted work will be found unexcelled in this city. Our stock of ZEPHYR and SHETLAND WOOLS is very large, and we are daily producing Novelties in Hoods, Caps, Sontags, Shawls, Carriage Blankets, Sleeves, &c., To which we solicit the attention of purchasers. Our Hosiery, Dress-Trimming, Corset and Skirt Departments are also full of WELL SELECTED, and (for the times) CHEAP goods; and attached to the latter is a comfortable FITTING ROOM, Expressly for the convenience of Ladies who wish to try on goods before buying. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET.

WM. D. HARRIS, WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, 87 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO, Keeps a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals and Dye-Stuffs. —ALSO— Soap Makers' Stock, Match Maker's Stock, Tanner's Stock. At lowest market price.

B. MANN & CO, dealers in PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Wines and Liquors, choice Perfumeries, real Havana Cigars, &c., northeast corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Illinois. Physicians prescriptions accurately prepared. BELL MANN. GEO. W. WILSON.

BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES. DIXON & CO'S CRUCIBLES For sale by the cask or number, at 13 South Wells street, Chicago, by JESSUP, KENNEDY & CO.

NO HUMBUG!—Peddlars and Traveling Agents are positively making from $10 to $50 per Day In selling our Caskets. Call and see them and be convinced. Sole Agents, Peugeot's Great Variety Store, 108 Lake St.

FRENCH COPYING INK. A new supply of this much called for and beautiful article, which will make THREE IMPRESSIONS, is now for sale at MUNSON'S 140 Lake street.

CHICAGO RELIGIOUS BOOK STORE. The largest assortment of Religious Books in the Northwest. SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS, &C., In great variety. Good Books and Tracts For the Soldiers. Depository of American Tract Society. All orders filled promptly. M. G. HOLMES, 120 Clark street.

BLELOCK & CO, dealers in Newspapers, Periodicals, &c, CAIRO, ILLINOIS. Have Agencies at CAIRO Ill.; PADUCAH and COLUMBUS, Ky; MEMPHIS and JACKSON, Tennessee; HELENA, Arkansas; and CORINTH, Mississippi. Special Agents for the CHICAGO TRIBUNE at all of the above places.

100 Bbls. LINSEED OIL, For sale to close Consignment. ARMSTRONG, McCORMICK & CO., 107 South Water street.

200 Tons OHIO UPHOLSTER'S TOW, For sale at Factory Prices in lots to suit. ARMSTRONG, McCORMICK & CO., 107 South Water street.

CALIFORNIA WINES, AGENCY AND DEPOT, ARMSTRONG, McCORMICK & CO., 107 South Water street.

2,000 Yds. HEAVY WOOL CASSIMERES, for sale low to close consignment. ARMSTRONG, McCORMICK & CO., 107 South Water street.

CITY HOSPITAL.—This Institution, pleasantly located in the southern part of the city is constantly open for the reception of patients, both public and private. It is heated by steam, well ventilated, and affords all the comforts and conveniences of our best modern Hospitals. For admission apply at the Hospital. A. H. CARTER, Supt.

NOTICE.—Sealed Proposals are invited until the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with 6,000 head of Beef Cattle on the hoof. [illegible]

TO CONTRACTORS.—Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, General Superintendent's Office, Chicago, Sept. 18th, 1862. Proposals will be received for 125,000 Cross Ties, at this Office, until October 15th. [illegible] JOHN VAN NORTWICK, President and Chief Engineer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, [illegible] J. VAN NORTWICK, President and Chief Engineer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS [illegible] WM. G. GREENE, President. [illegible]

NOTICE.—The Stockholders in the Chicago Mechanical Bakery are hereby notified [illegible] Board of Directors. [illegible]

## Assessor's Notice.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FIRST DISTRICT, ILLINOIS. Chicago, Sept. 2[illegible], 1862. Public notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the President of the United States, Assessor for the First District of Illinois [illegible] Division No. 1 comprises the Town of Hyde Park [illegible] Division No. 2 comprises the 2d Ward of the City of Chicago [illegible] Division No. 9 comprises the Towns of Bloom, Rich, Thornton, Bremen, Orland, Lemont, Palos, Worth and Calumet [illegible] Division No. 10 comprises the Towns of Lake, Lyons, Proviso, Cicero, Leyden and Jefferson [illegible] Division No. 11 comprises the Towns of Barrington, Hanover, Palatine, Wheeling, Schaumberg, Elk Grove, Maine, Niles, Northfield, New Trier and Evanston [illegible] PHILLIP WADSWORTH, Assessor 1st District, Illinois. Office No. 11 Dickey's Building, opposite Tremont House.

## Legal Notices.

NOTICE.—Master's Sale of the WEST END OF THE Peoria and Oquawka Railroad. Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois [illegible] J. T. MOULTON, Special Master. J. F. Joy, of Counsel, and J. M. Walker, Solicitor for Complainants. Chicago, September 17th, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, October Term, A. D. 1862. Thomas Richmond and Olive Richmond his wife, vs. Daniel O. Quivey and Henry Humrickhouse. [illegible] WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. BURNHAM & MARTIN, Plff's Att'y.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, October term, 1862. George H. Jewell vs. Mary Jewell.—In Chancery. [illegible] WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. W. S. FELKER, Compl't's Sol'r.

ESTATE OF ASHLEY GILBERT, Deceased.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement to the October term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of October, A. D. 1862. MARIA GILBERT, Administratrix. Chicago, Aug. 18th, 1862.

## Hotels.

BIDDLE HOUSE, DETROIT. On Jefferson avenue, having a front of 400 feet. Its location is delightful, and accommodations unsurpassed. It has been enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner. The table will be bountifully supplied [illegible] J. & A. S. TABER, Proprietors.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is the largest and Best Arranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all routes of travel. [illegible] LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

## Groceries.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—[illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 11 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Mar[illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 11 South Water street.

500 HALF CHTS. TEAS—[illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 11 South Water street.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 11 South Water street.

## Hats, Caps and Furs.

NEW FIRM AT THE OLD STAND. IGNATZ HERZOG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, and Cap Trimmings. [illegible]

FOR FURS GO TO 135 LAKE STREET I. C. MAYER.

BUFFALO ROBES—Just received a large lot of all the various grades of BUFFALO ROBES, Which will be sold at the Lowest Possible Prices. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, 25 LAKE STREET.

## Music Stores.

NEW MUSIC HOUSE, 54 Clark street, under the Sherman House. MUSIC AND MUSICAL GOODS of every description at very low prices. D. P. FAULDS, publisher of Music and Importer of Musical Goods. 54 CLARK STREET.

NEW SONGS.—Just published by D. P. FAULDS, 54 Clark street, under Sherman House. Here's your Mule, with Chorus, Comic Camp Song. Poor Irish Boy; by L. V. H. Crosby. I am Looking for him Home; by W. S. Hayes. Sent by mail free of postage.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of GRAND & SQUARE PIANO FORTES. Wareroom No. 135 Grand st. near Broadway, NEW YORK. The long experience and the many facilities the proprietors possess, enable them to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street. [illegible] At the lowest N. York Prices. Post Office Box 3404.

## War Claims.

WILLSON & MERRIAM'S Central Western War Claim Office, 48 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO. Claims collected more expeditiously and economically than by any other office. [illegible]

BENEVOLENT WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION for the Northwest, (established August, 1862) for the collection of BOUNTIES and PENSIONS, and the BACK PAY of deceased Soldiers and Sailors. Office 56 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. A PATRIOTIC AND CHARITABLE SOCIETY. JOHN B. TURNER, President. C. A. GREGORY, Secretary. [illegible]

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law. [illegible] Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office 63 Clark street.

OFFICE FOR INVENTORS. GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. [illegible]

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. [illegible]

CARR BROTHERS, ILLINOIS BRANCH HOUSE OF "The National Claim Agency" Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C. Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago. The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago. Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and PATENTS. NO ADVANCE FEES demanded and NO CHARGE made for prosecuting claims if not recovered. To parties having LARGE CLAIMS we would say we can give UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY for any amount required. Address CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency." P. O. Box 4051. Refer to Chicago Tribune Company; C. H. Scriven, Esq.; John A. Nichols, Esq.; Messrs. G. H. & L. Laflin & Co.; Messrs. Hollister & Wilkins; Messrs. Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.

## Hoop Skirts.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS Hoop Skirt Manufactory, And importer and dealer in all kinds of French and German Corsets.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 73 South Clark street, (opposite the Court House), and 1[illegible] North Clark, bet. Indiana & Ohio streets, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Silk and Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and shaped as good as new. Full stock of woven, double diamond, bridal and French Skirts constantly on hand, from [illegible] springs, children's, to [illegible] springs, ladies' size. [illegible] NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS. [illegible] L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago. New York Factory, [illegible] Bowery. Chicago Post Office Box [illegible].

## Money to Loan.

TREASURY NOTES, GOLD AND SILVER WANTED AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM. [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY. [illegible]

## Commission Merchants.

LEDUC & GIBBS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, BEEF, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, BROOM CORN, HIDES, &c. [illegible]

UNDERWOOD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBEE, General Commission Merchants. [illegible]

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

M. S. YARWOOD, COMMISSION MERCHANT. [illegible]

T. M. TURLAY & Co., PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

FARWELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

BATES, STONE & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, For the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, BEEF, PORK, FISH, HAMS, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, DRIED FRUIT, &c., &c. 217 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

JONES, CULBERTSON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office No. 17 Wells street, over Sturges' Bank, Chicago, Illinois.

PATRICK & CO., General Commission Merchants, No. 244 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6 Board of Trade Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

H. P. STANLEY, Commission Merchant, and dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 40 State street. Chicago. [illegible]

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of PRODUCE AND BROOM CORN. [illegible]

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT. [illegible]

ABIEL AKIN & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

GLASSFORD, JONES & CO., Forwarding and Shipping Agents. [illegible]

WHEELER, NEELY & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 7 Board of Trade Building. [illegible]

MURRY NELSON & CO., No. 214 South Water street. [illegible] FOR A COMMISSION.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

LEE & ANTES, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 162 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House. [illegible]

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

## Business Cards.

CHARLES CLEAVER, Agent, MANUFACTURER OF Lard, Machinery and Lubricating Oil. No. 245 LAKE STREET.

DR. JAMES, formerly of James' Hos Hal Customhouse street, New Orleans, La., Established in 1850, Has arrived in Chicago, and permanently located at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill. SPECIALIST. [illegible]

VETERINARY SURGEON. [illegible]

DR. WALTER HAY, No. 85 South Clark Street, CHICAGO. [illegible]

ERNST PRUSSING, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

FOX & HOWARD, CONTRACTORS FOR DREDGING, DOCKING, BUILDING, GRADING AND MASONRY. [illegible]

PAPER. PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF BUTLER & HUNT. [illegible]

J. S. KIRK & CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS. [illegible]

# The Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1862.

## ROCK RIVER M. E. CONFERENCE

### Annual Session, held at Joliet.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

JOLIET, Sept. 25, 1862

SECOND DAY.

The morning session opened at the early hour appointed, Wesley Batchelor conducting the devotional exercises.

At the calling of the roll twenty-one additional members reported themselves.

Rev. J. T. Hanna was excused from serving on the Committee on Lay Representation, and Rev. E. Stone was appointed in his stead.

The report of the Trustees of Garrett Biblical Institute, through Grant Goodrich, President, was presented to the Conference, and referred to the Committee on Education.

Who are the deacons?

The following sustained a satisfactory examination in the course of study for the third year, their characters were passed, and they were continued in the class of the fourth year: H. U. Reynolds, J. J. Keller, T. Llens, J. Bletsch, J. Dal, S. Washburn, D. J. Holmes, W. H. Smith, W. A. Cross, G. W. S. Smith, G. L. Wiley, T. Scheaffer.

The characters of A. W. Paige, W. Myer and S. J. E. Hibbard, were severally passed. Not having appeared before the committee for examination in the course of study, they were continued in the class of the third year.

WHO HAVE BEEN ELECTED AND ORDAINED ELDERS THIS YEAR?—L. Clifford, J. V. Martin, M. H. Trigge, W. H. Foreman, I. Hutchins, L. Hawkins, J. W. Hecker.

A large portion of the morning was consumed with what, in conference parlance, is termed "passing the character of the different members of the body." The name of each is called, and in answer he rises, and having announced the amount collected in his charge for missions during the year, retires from the room. The presiding elder, of the district where he may be stationed, then gives the character of the person under review, the estimation in which he is held by the people among whom he has labored, habits as a student, efficiency as a pastor, soundness in doctrine, style of pulpit effort, and the many points connected with the preacher's usefulness. After the presiding elder, any one who wishes makes remarks pertinent to the subject, and if nothing arises indicating the propriety of the opposite course the character of the preacher is "passed," and he is called back to the audience room. If any formal charges or complaints are to be preferred, it is done before the person retires from the room, the matter is referred to a committee, and its action is awaited.

The committee who examine the candidates for deacons and elders' orders in the different prescribed studies, have hitherto had no uniform standard of proficiency or method of stating the graduation of merit. Their reports, therefore, have not been as satisfactory as could be wished. To remedy the evil, a committee, consisting of Revs. S. G Lathrop, E. Stone, and H. L. Martin, were appointed to provide some systematic plan for reporting the results of examinations.

ROCKFORD DISTRICT.

R. A. Blanchard, P. E., reported the district organizing accessions of membership in many of its charges. In view of the exciting times, the state of affairs is very favorable. Financial prospects have decidedly improved. Up to the time of the last call for 600,000 men, the missionary contributions had been largely on the increase. As to church indebtedness, only two or three churches may be now said to be embarrassed of debt, and in a year or two more all in the district will be free.

GALENA DISTRICT.

Stuart, P. E., reported this in a prosperous condition, though very much embarrassed by the sickness and death of its old head, Brother Cassedy.

MT. MORRIS DISTRICT.

J. Gibson, P. E., reported that finances were in good condition. Two churches have been dedicated the last year, and two others are approaching completion, without any embarrassing debt upon any. The receipts of preachers will fall short several hundred dollars from that of last year. Missionary contributions are without decrease. Several thousand dollars of old debts have been paid.

RELATIONS WITH THE WESLEYAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

It was reported that Rev Joseph Hartwell, of infirm health and practically superannuated, believing that a change of air, etc., would have a favorable effect, made an arrangement to labor in Liverpool for an independent mission, his fare both ways being paid, it being understood that if his health should not permit, he might return without performing services. He asked to be placed on the superannuated relation, which leaves him a member of the Conference. This was refused, the case being put into the hands of the presiding elder, for investigation.

THE CONFERENCE VOTE ON LAY REPRESENTATION.

The members of the Conference took action upon this matter, with the following result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number of votes cast | 104 |
| For Lay Representation | 26 |
| Against | 76 |
| Blank | 2 |

VISIT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Mr. Casey, the warden of the State Prison, sent a communication to the conference, tendering them his services if they desired to visit that institution. It was received with thanks, and a large portion of the body visited the prison this afternoon.

In the afternoon, the Committees on Sunday Schools, the State of the Union, Education Temperance, Lay Delegation, Bible Cause, and Claims, met in the church to elaborate and arrange their respective reports.

In the evening a large and attentive audience assembled to listen to an interesting sermon from Rev. Mr. Willing.

CORRECTION.—I notice that through some inadvertance my report of yesterday would represent E. M. Birney, P. E. as reflecting somewhat upon the hitherto liberality of the Wabash avenue M. E. Church. The opposite was his intention, he complimenting that church upon their contribution to the missionary cause, they having labored for a long time under a heavy debt, from the pressure of which they have just been relieved, is shown in their generous support of the cause this year. I desire by this correction to relieve him from the false position of having reflected upon one of the most liberal churches in the conference.

### When and How the President Wrote His Proclamation.

Now and then the remark is heard that the president has been driven into the policy of emancipation by outside clamor, a most preposterous statement. For nearly a year Mr Lincoln is known to have had the question of slavery, in its connection with the rebellion, under his most thoughtful and deliberate consideration.

Within the last few months, perceiving the great progress which the public opinion was making, he has given still closer attention to the question, has invoked counsel from all directions, and has looked to Providence for guidance to the true solution of the great problem which, as he told the deputation from the religious men of Chicago, was in his thoughts night and day. A number of weeks since, he was, as we telegraphed you a month ago, on the point of issuing a proclamation which fixed the 1st of December as the day of emancipation, and was only dissuaded at that time from doing so by the strong opposition of two members of his cabinet. This statement has been denied, but it is substantially true.

The proclamation now issued is an improvement in several material respects upon the rejected one. It was written on Sunday, and was laid before the cabinet at an extraordinary meeting yesterday. Every member, with perhaps a single exception, in the person of Postmaster General Blair, agreed to it, and will give it his hearty support. All accepted it cheerfully, as indicating the adoption of a policy which they had long been urging. It is to be added that the proclamation is the president's own work, written without consultation, not altered, or, if altered at all, very slightly, at or after the cabinet meeting, and published to the world within forty-eight hours of its composition.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

### The New York Republican State Convention (Before the Nomination)

SYRACUSE, Tuesday Sept 23—Evening

The Republican convention to-morrow will be one of the strongest in point of numbers, inside and outside, ever convened in the State. Already every hotel is crowded. The St. Charles, Voorhees, Globe and Syracuse Houses are full. The streets are covered with people. The struggle for the nominations promises to be unusually bitter, and from present appearances the convention is likely to hold three days.

Horace Greeley, who has been here since Monday, is boldly pressing Gen. Wadsworth and a strong emancipation platform upon the convention. At present matters set decidedly that way—the proclamation of the president being used effectually by Wadsworth's friends, who insist that the candidate and platform at this time, must strongly back up the president. Their argument is that every Democrat will denounce the proclamation, and no temporizing or compromise will do in regard to the candidate or platform.

Thurlow Weed presses Gen. Dix, but is said to contemplate falling back on Col. Robert H. Van Valkenburg.

Senator Harris's party go for Lyman Tremain.

The Dix men affect confidence, and say out of 384 delegates, and giving Wadsworth the whole of 129 radical republicans, he cannot get enough Whig Republicans, or Union Democrats to nominate him, and declare their determination not to yield.

The struggle is likely to be one of great interest, as the strongest men of all interests are present. Speaker Raymond does not declare in favor of any candidate for governor at present.

The nomination seems to lie at present between Messrs. Morgan, Fenton, Dix and Wadsworth. A letter is said to be in the possession of a delegate from Gov. Morgan, declining renomination.

The Dix men, if they succeed, will declare in favor of laying down no platform except that contained in the call. Among such a vast body of men wire-pulling is difficult, and the whole fight is likely to be an open convention. For Lieut. Governor, Lyman Tremain and E. W. Leavenworth are talked of, but no one is decidedly ahead. [illegible]

The last election will probably secure a renomination. It is rumored that every seat from the city of New York will be contested, and many contestants are already here.

### Gen. Hooker's Wound.

Gen. Hooker is confident that he shall be able to take the field within two weeks. His wound has ceased to be painful and has every favorable symptom. The president and several of the cabinet have called upon him and consulted with regard to the conduct of the war. Gen. McClellan, in a letter in which he thanks him for his brilliant services at the battle of Antietam, and expresses regret for the wound, says: "I know had you not been struck you would have gained the main road." That "main road" was the only one upon which the enemy could retreat, the one upon which he finally did retreat, and had it been gained he would have been intercepted.

Gen. McClellan has officially recommended Gen. Hooker for the brigadier generalship in the regular army made vacant by the death of Gen. Mansfield, and urged it upon the president in a private letter.

Hooker has hitherto been entirely identified with the volunteers, is proud of their magnificent fighting, and of their confidence in himself, and it is said would hesitate to take a position in the regular army, lest he should seem to desert them. It is Gen. Hooker's opinion that the enemy have never been more than 80,000 strong in Maryland, not even when reinforced by Jackson with 30,000, after that general had taken Harper's Ferry.—*Washington Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

### From Fortress Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Sept 23.—Yesterday afternoon the steamer Thomas Swan arrived, with seventy secession prisoners from New York, who were immediately sent to Aiken's Landing. It is understood that all of Pope's officers, now at Richmond, are to come down the river next Saturday for exchange. A flag of truce boat arrived this morning from Aiken's Landing, but brings no news or papers.

### Celebrating.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 24.—One hundred guns were fired here to-day, bells rung, and bonfires made in the evening, in honor of the president's proclamation.

### Congressional Nomination

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Sept. 23.—Hon. A. L. Knapp was nominated by acclamation to-day, by the Democratic convention of this district for Congress.

## THE CITY.

SUGAR EVAPORATOR.—Attention is called to the advertisement elsewhere of Webb's Sugar Evaporator.

THE BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY.—In reply to a correspondent, we would state that the Board of Trade Battery at last accounts was at Louisville, Ky.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire about 1 o'clock yesterday morning was in consequence of the burning of a small cottage at the corner of Kinzie and Union streets. It was unoccupied, and belonged to A. G. Throop. Loss $300.

EXCURSION.—By taking the excursion train at the depot, corner of Canal and Madison streets, on next Saturday morning, persons can visit either Joliet or Lockport. Tickets fifty cents; to be had at 66 Washington street. The State Prison will be open to visitors.

AUCTION SALE.—Attention is called to the large sale of fine second-hand and new household furniture this morning at 9½ o'clock, at the salesrooms of Gilbert & Sampson, No. 58 Lake street.

DEATH IN THE SCRIPPS GUARD.—We regret to learn of the death of George Arnold, a member of the Scripps Guard, First Board of Trade Regiment. He died at Columbus, Ky., on the 22d inst. At the time of his enlistment, he was a member of the High School in this city.

THE NEW BELL.—We learn that the new bell for the Court House in this city has been successfully cast, and that it will arrive here early next week. It is said to be a trifle heavier than the old one, which weighed 9,330 pounds.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—James A. Marshall, auctioneer, sells this morning at 10 o'clock, at 157 Michigan Avenue, an assortment of rosewood, parlor, and bedroom furniture, billiard table, large French plate mirrors and other first class goods.

A COUNTRY CALL.—Nine crammed car loads of Waukeganites came to the city yesterday, shopping and pleasure seeking. They left for their rural abodes at night. Among the visitors was the jolly and tuneful Baker Family, who commence their regular autumnal concert tour in October.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—Capt. Kelley, of the Irish Legion, was yesterday presented with a beautiful sword, sash and belt, the gift of several employees in the cattle yards of the Michigan Southern Railroad. The presentation took place at Camp Dunne, and was attended with appropriate formalities.

KEEP WHERE YOU BELONG.—In the present crowded condition of our streets, the simple rule, "turn to the right" is peculiarly applicable. By this means you may avoid either running over somebody or being run over yourself. There is a code of good breeding which applies as well to the street as the drawing room.

PERSONAL.—Lieut. Tenny of the 65th Illinois (Scotch) Regiment has arrived in this city, on parole, from Harper's Ferry. He has been in the service fifteen months, and this is his second period of parole, having been twice surrendered—the first time as an officer in the Irish Brigade, at Lexington.

DEATH OF DR. J. C. BROWN.—Many of our citizens will regret to learn that Dr. J. C. Brown, late general agent of the Northwestern Female College, and more recently chaplain of the 45th Indiana regiment, died a short time since at Paducah, Ky. Dr. Brown had a brother, Frederick Brown, colonel of the 20th Indiana regiment, who was killed at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va.

JEWISH NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Yesterday was the day regarded by the Israelites as the first of a new year, and was accordingly observed by our fellow citizens of that faith as a holiday. Their stores and other places of business were universally closed, and the day was spent in visiting, and general social intercourse.

THEATRE.—Couldock presents this evening for the benefit of himself and daughter, Matilda Heron's play, "The Lion of St. Marc, or the Council of Ten"—a powerful and entertaining drama, which the talented authoress presented to Mr. Couldock, as a compliment to his masterly performance in the principal character. We expect to see the theatre crowded. Mr. McVicker appears in the farce of "Your Life's in Danger."

☞ Intelligence received yesterday by Judge Bell, relative to his lamented son, killed at the Sharpsburg battle states, that he had been promoted to the captaincy of his company, in the 57th N. Y. He was killed by being struck in the head by a fragment of shell. He was brought into the hospital, but never recovered consciousness. His friends are in hopes that the body may be recovered.

THE MASS MEETING.—The committee on music for the mass meeting to endorse the President's proclamation, inform us that the best musical talent in the city have volunteered to sing patriotic songs. Among others, the following will be produced with a full chorus: "Battle Cry of Freedom," "Fill up the Ranks," "Father Abraham's Reply," "Kingdom Coming," "Our Country is in Danger," "Abe's Gone and Did It," etc. Messrs H. M. Higgins, Root & Cady and the Lumbards will sing the solos, and the respective musical societies will join in the choruses. Arrangements have also been made with the Light Guard, Great Western, and Vaas & Dean's bands to be present on the occasion.

THE INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—Hon. W. P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, arrived at the Tremont House last evening from Minnesota, where he has been in conference with the Indians for the last four weeks. He spent two weeks with the Chippewas. When he left the Chippewa country, he had arranged with the chiefs to go home and disband. The Sioux have left the settlements, but are still in arms against the whites, and committing depredations. Gen. Pope is making his arrangements as rapidly as possible to chastise them, and drive them from the country.

Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, United States Senator from Minnesota, also arrived last evening at the Tremont House, from Washington, where he has been in conference with the President in regard to the Indian troubles. He has been assured that ample and speedy punishment awaits the savages.

JOLIET EXCURSION.—The excursion of the Bridgeport M. E. Church and Sabbath School was a successful one financially, and with few exceptions, a pleasant one. The profits foot up about $100. In going down, the cars stopped at the wrong place near the Prison, through some misunderstanding on the part of the conductor and those in charge of the excursion, which caused delay and confusion, and the few who were to have r[illegible] cago in the evening. This, with the cars being late at the Prison, was no fault of those in charge of the excursion, for they tried to have the railroad employees come to time.

The Bridgeport Church and Sabbath School return their sincere thanks to the speakers: Rev. C. H. Fowler, Rev. S. H. Bugbee, Rev. W. B. Slaughter and others who addressed the meeting, and to the officers of the prison, for their kindness in admitting and conducting the excursionists through the prison, which was contrary to their rules and much to their annoyance and disadvantage. We congratulate the warden upon the perfect order in which everything is kept. Circumstances beyond Dr. Tiffany's control, did not permit him to accompany the excursion, as was expected.

### Camp Douglas.

Nothing of special importance transpired at Camp Douglas yesterday. The various regiments and companies quartered there are quietly but industriously preparing themselves for active service, in anticipation of soon being sent away to the field. The grounds in and around the camp are now in splendid condition, and with the fine weather which prevails, the daily drill exercises are rendered pleasant pastimes rather than onerous duties.

The 67th and 69th regiments have not yet been paid off and mustered out of service, though both officers and privates belonging to those commands are becoming quite impatient at the prolonged delay of that interesting event. However, as five companies of the 67th and four companies of the 69th, which were sent to Vicksburg in charge of rebel prisoners, have not yet returned, the discharge of these regiments must necessarily be postponed a few days longer.

No more prisoners have arrived from Dixie since the squad reported two or three days since, but a large instalment of them is expected soon.

The 65th (Col. Cameron's) regiment is looked for immediately. On their arrival at Camp Douglas, the officers and soldiers of this command will be placed on guard duty, and remain there till exchanged.

The marching orders received by Miller's Battery being very urgent and imperative, the officers of that gallant company are rapidly completing the necessary preparations for their departure. It is expected that the battery will leave to-day, about noon, by the Michigan Central Railroad.

SUCCESSFUL CRUISE OF A LAKE VESSEL.—During the spring of 1859 the brig Black Hawk left this port for Europe. Since that time she has visited London twice; been eight times from Shields to Constantinople; been to Anaklia twice, Theodoria twice, Sebastopol three times, Eupatoria twice, Kustendjie, Baltchic, Varnur and Soulina four times, Galatz four times, Jobrail four times. Also visited Leghorn, Messina, Malta, Navarino, Marseilles, Carthagenia, Sunderland, Dublin, Cardiff and Falmouth.

Lastly, left Sunderland, July 24, 1862, with a cargo of 350 tons of nut coal, for Kingston, C. W., and 200 crates of empty bottles for Montreal, at which place he arrived after a passage of thirty-eight days.

At Kingston he took a cargo of iron ore to Cleveland, Ohio; discharged and took a cargo of coal from thence to Chicago, where he arrived September 19th, after an absence of three years, four months, and six days. During all that time the vessel never lost a sail or spar, nor was she beaten in sailing by any vessel carrying a foreign flag. Her master during all this time was Capt. S. Alexander, well known to all our commercial men, having sailed several of the best vessels and propellers on our lakes, during a period of over twenty years.

THE COMING WINTER.—On Wednesday night occurred the first frost of the season; a genuine white frost—an eloquent forerunner of winter, ice, snow, cold blasts, shivering humanity, with coal twelve dollars per ton and wood at a proportionate panic price. What with the icy padlock to be put upon this port, the starvation prices set upon everything, the hundreds of families whose heads are off to the wars, and the suffering which must entail, things have a gloomy look ahead.

There is one lesson the hour teaches, however, and that is economy. Not to the poor, for Heaven knows they learned that, long ago; but to the rich and those of moderate means. Cut off the luxuries, that of your substance the poor may be gladdened. Don't fritter away any more money upon nonsense. The coming winter brings in its train severe trials and solemn responsibilities. The former, the poor will have; the latter pertains to the rich. Societies and associations may do much. They cannot do all. There will be plenty of work for every man and woman. Those who have interposed their strong arms between us and tyranny demand that their families shall be cared for in their absence. There will be many out of employment, and they merit assistance. Many of those in employment will find it difficult to subsist when the necessaries of life command an exorbitant premium and it takes more than a week's wages to get a cord of wood.

It is of no use to disguise the fact that we have got to buckle down to the work and make up our minds to economise and provide for the poor as we have never done before. We have not only our brave boys in the field and hospital to care for, but their families at home in many instances, and the worthy in all parts of the city, and this can be best done and easily done by a prudent, domestic economy, the exercise of which the results of war are fast demanding.

☞ Remember Mr. Dye's adult singing school to-night at the Musical Union Academy in Larmon block. Juvenile singing school and piano class to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. The first lesson free. Go and take the first steps in vocal music.

ATTENTION DRAGOONS.—Col. Capron's Regiment of cavalry is now nearly filled! Capt. Hitchcock's Company, of this Regiment, are wanting a few more good men to fill up their Company, before going into camp at Peoria. This will be the crack Regiment of this arm of the service and, with its gallant assistants, J. R. Miller and Mason, are sure to make their mark when once they go. Mark this and call without delay and enroll your names at the tent, southeast corner of the Court House Square.

☞ The following letter was received by Dr. Wilson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., from Dr. Jordan of Cincinnati, in answer to a letter of inquiry concerning Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, 82 Custom House street, New Orleans, La. (established in 1850), and now permanently located at 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. J. H. Jordan was physician to the Cincinnati Cholera Hospital during the summer of 1849 and was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Materia Medica in the "American Medical Institute, of Louisville, Ky.," in 1850 '51, and '52.

Here is the letter, which Dr. Wilson was kind enough to send to Dr. James, with permission to publish it. Read it:

CINCINNATI, July 5, 1862.

"DR. WILSON—Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiries, I would say that I have known Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, and now of Chicago, Ill., off and on for the last twelve years, and I think I may safely say that in his line of practice I do not know his superior, if his equal. I knew him two years in New Orleans and three summers in this city, and in both places I had occasion frequently to recommend patients wanting treatment in that line to him, and in every case, so far as I could learn, he was successful and gave the most perfect satisfaction. He has from the start made the study of what are called special diseases, a specialty, and has, I believe been most eminently successful. I know of no one to whom I would sooner recommend a patient or a friend needing treatment of that kind, or for any of the kindred complaints or chronic diseases which he has made his study, than to him. You can, I think, safely recommend or send such patients to him in case you do not wish to treat them yourself. Yours, truly,

J. H. JORDAN, M. D."

Dr. James of whom this letter speaks is now permanently located at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets. Cures diseases of the blood and organic weakness, and diseases of females. Office open from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m.

P. S.—Dr. Jordan is in Cincinnati.

War Claim Blanks for sale at this office.
Widows' Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Soldiers' Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Application of Mother for Pension.
Application of Widow for Payment of Pension.
Widow's Declaration for Pension.
Application for Transfer of Pension.
Application of Minor Children for Pension.
Application of Orphan Sister for Pension.
Heirs Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Surgeons' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.
Officers' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.
Invalid Pension Claims.
Application of Invalid Pensioner for Payment of Pension.
Claim for Horse and Equipments.
Power of Attorney to draw Soldiers' Pay.
Sent by mail, post-paid, at seventy-five cents per quire. Address TRIBUNE OFFICE, Chicago, Illinois.

GO TO THE BEST.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College to get a thorough business education.

☞ Cook & McLain, steam Dyers and Scourers, at Dearborn and 88 S. Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemen's clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

☞ Buy wall paper of Chase & Co., wholesale and retail, 109 Randolph street.

[illegible]

## MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, 1862.

By a typographical error, gold was quoted in our last issue at 131¼ instead of 121¼. The mistake was so glaring that nobody could have been deceived by it.

To-day the market is "up," the quotation at the first New York stock board being 20¾. Here the ruling figure was 19, and some may have paid a fraction above; but the rate was so light that buyers did not like to keep too close to the Wall street figures.

Most of the bankers report New York exchange in good demand; but the market is abundantly supplied. The banks took it of customers at par and generally sold at ⅛. One house reported the rate on round lots at 1-16. With the heavy shipments of grain, beef, pork, and produce to go forward before the close of navigation, there seems very little prospect for higher rates for many months to come.

The supply of currency just now seems to be ample as we hear no complaints from any quarter.

Silver was bought by the brokers to-day at 12@14.

OLD TREASURY NOTES.—In relation to Treasury Notes of the old issue, a Washington correspondent of one of the New York papers telegraphs as follows:

I have the following statistics in regard to the old issue of United States Treasury Notes, receivable for duties, of the $60,000,000 issue; $48,440,000 have been returned to the department and barred; $43,000 have been returned, and are not yet burned; $4,000,000 have been redeemed, but not yet returned to the department, leaving $27,537,000 yet outstanding. As only about half the whole issue has yet been redeemed, and as the government will be able to get no gold in payment of duties, so long as any of these notes remain in possession of the public, it is plain that the specie required to pay the interest falling due Oct 1—$4,000,000—as well as that falling due Jan. 1—$5,000,000—must be procured by the government by purchase or loan.

Thirty thousand dollars of small currency notes were to day paid out of the treasury department, and were all taken within an hour.

The brokers bought old notes to-day at 14@15.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The earnings of this road from the 16th to the 23d September, 1862, inclusive, is as follows:

| | 1862. | 1861. |
|---|---|---|
| Passengers | $10,885 21 | $7,153 81 |
| Freight | 20,349 33 | 16,586 45 |
| Sundries | 856 73 | 869 73 |
| Total | $32,090 47 | $24,609 99 |
| Increase in 1862 | $7,4[illegible] 48 | |
| Total this month to date | 88,793 30 | 74,819 11 |
| Total since 1st January | 807,706 33 | 735,465 54 |

### New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Sept 25 1862

*First Board*—Stocks—Exceedingly active and higher

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chi. & Rock Island | 75 | Galena & Chicago | 78 |
| Chi., Bur. & Quin | 94 | Illinois Central | 73¾ |

*Second Board*—Stocks less active and lower.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chi. & Rock Island | 74½ | Michigan Southern | 37¾ |
| Mil. & Pr. du Chn. | 38¾ | Mich. South' gt'd | 7[illegible]¼ |
| Galena & Chicago | 79 | Mich Central | 77¾ |
| Ill. Central scrip | 73½ | Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. | 99¾ |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6's '81 | 101@101¾ | Treas. 7 3-10 | 104¾@104½ |
| One year certif | 99¼ | | |

MONEY MARKET.—The supply of money is abundant, and rates easy at 4 per cent., and 4@5 per cent. for prime paper.

Sterling exchange unsettled and firmer for banker's bills at 133.

California gold bars nominal.

American gold 120.

## COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, September 25, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

| | Flour. brls. | Wheat. bu. | Corn. bu. | Oats. bu. | Rye. bu. | Barley. bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canal | 1041 | .... | 33811 | 3070 | 220 | .... |
| G & C U R R | 948 | 24667 | 13917 | 5956 | 21 | 878 |
| R I R R | 1039 | 6800 | 10150 | .... | 700 | |
| I C R R | 1183 | 38000 | 52150 | 4800 | 330 | 250 |
| C B & Q R R | 2530 | 8895 | 22290 | 9184 | 1500 | 800 |
| N W R R | 691 | 9169 | 369 | 4366 | 369 | 116 |
| A & St L R R | 910 | 5055 | 5775 | .... | 350 | .... |
| Total | 8002 | 82136 | 148413 | 30376 | 3801 | 2194 |

| | L'd lbs | High-wines brls | Live Hogs No. | Wool. lbs | Grass Seed. lbs | Hid's lbs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canal | .... | .... | | .... | .... | |
| G & C U R R | .... | 15 | 790 | .... | 4550 | 2530 |
| R I R R | .... | 100 | 6 8 | .... | | 15 30 |
| Ill C R R | | .... | 450 | .... | 3700 | 490 |
| C B & Q R R | 102850 | 252 | 1979 | 320 | 37575 | 6332 |
| C & N W | .... | .... | 182 | .... | .... | 3917 |
| A & St L R R | 22550 | .. | 150 | 8 24 | .... | 37230 |
| Total | 128400 | 367 | 4079 | 8344 | 112293 | 71418 |

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

| | Flour brls. | Wheat bu. | Corn bu. | Oats bu. | Rye bu. | Bar bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Buffalo | 5500 | 28700 | 66710 | 4000 | .... | .... |
| To Oswego | | 16000 | .... | 23875 | .... | .... |
| To Collingwood | 4236 | .... | 225 | .... | .... | .... |
| To Ontonagon | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| To other ports | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Total | 9736 | 47700 | 66935 | 27875 | .... | .... |

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—SEPT. 24.

| Receipts. | | Shipments. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 1,401 | Salt, brls | 165 |
| Corn, bu | 33,511 | Salt, lbs | 302,220 |
| Oats, bu | 3,000 | | |
| Rye, bu | 220 | | |

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—SEPT. 25.

| Receipts. | | Shipments. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lumber, ft | 1,975,000 | Flour, brls | 9,656 |
| Shingles, no | 60,000 | Wheat, bu | 36,675 |
| Lath, pcs | 55,000 | Corn, bu | 139,600 |
| Timber, ft | 80,000 | Oats, bu | 7,080 |
| Posts, no | 3,000 | Pork brls | 675 |
| Staves, no | 70,000 | Lard, brls | 305 |
| Wood, cds | 407 | | |
| Salt, brls | 2,360 | | |
| Coal, tons | 1,110 | | |

The receipts of produce to-day embraced 8,009 brls flour, 82,136 bu wheat, 148,418 bu corn, 30,3[illegible]6 bu oats, 3,8[illegible]1 bu rye, and 2,194 bu barley.

Notwithstanding these liberal receipts of grain, the leading markets to day were buoyant and somewhat excited—the advance in gold in New York having no doubt contributed much to stimulate the demand for all kinds of breadstuffs.

In Flour there was an advance of fully 5c per brl, with an active inquiry for both Spring and Winter Extras. About 4,000 brls changed hands, at $4.80@5.30 for Winter and $4.40@4.70 for Spring Extras—the market closing firm.

There was a very active shipping and speculative demand for Wheat, and we note an improvement of 3c in Winter, and 1@2c in Spring grades. About 80,000 bushels of all kinds changed hands, at $1.00@1.01 for No. 1 Red; 93@95c for No. 2 Red; 86@87c for Rejected Red; 92@93c for No. 1 Spring; 83@85c for No. 2 Spring, and 70@72c for Rejected Spring. The demand was chiefly for No. 2 Red, and the advance was more marked in this grade than in any other. At the close the market was firm and steady.

The Corn market was also firmer, and it closed at an advance of ½c per bushel, with sales of about 200,000 bushels, at 37c for River Yellow and White afloat; 35½c for River White Mixed afloat; 31@31½c for Canal Mixed afloat; 30@30½c for Mixed in store, and 24@25½c for Rejected in store.

Oats were firm and active at 33½c. Rye advanced ½@1c, with sales at 41c. Highwines advanced ½c with sales at 29@29½c.

Freights advanced ½c, with engagements at 9@9½c for corn to Buffalo, and 10½c for wheat.

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, 1862.

FREIGHT—Advanced ½c per bushel. The engagements were as follows:—To Buffalo: schrs Mediator and Reciprocity, corn, at 9c; prop. Free State, bark Superior, and schr. Phalarope, corn, at 9½c; prop. Kenosha, corn, via Goderich, at 10c; schrs. San Jacinto and Kate Richmond, wheat, at 10½c.

FLOUR—Received, 8,009 brls; shipped, 9,736 brls. Market advanced fully 5c per brl. Sales:—1,375 brls "Farber's" White Winter at $5 10; 200 brls "City Mills" do. at $4.80; 100 brls "Imperial" White Winter on p t; 100 brls "Exchange" do. at $5.30; 170 brls "Boonesville" at $5 25; 100 brls "Peerless" and 100 brls "Kewanee" choice Spring extras at $4 70; 50 brls "Cedar Falls" and 100 brls "Berlin City" at $4.60; 100 brls "Favorite of the Union" and 190 brls "Carrolton" at $4 55; 100 brls "Macomb City," and 100 brls "Smith Mills" at $4.50; 100 brls "Sparland" at $4.45. 150 brls Clayton City "Empire," 100 brls "Imperial," 300 brls "Autocrat," and 200 brls medium extras at $4.40; 100 brls "Water Street" on p t.

BRAN—300 bags on track at $6.00 per ton; 500 bags do at $6 [illegible]5.

WHEAT—Received, 82,136 bu; shipped, 47,700 bu. Market buoyant and advanced 3c on winter and 1@2c on spring. Sales were:—WINTER—1,400 bu No 1 Red in store at $1 00; 4,000 bu do at $1.01; 1,000 bu No 2 Red in store at 93c; 2,000 bu do at 93½c; 11,400 bu do at 94c; 5,000 bu do at 94½c; 25,000 bu do at 95c; 4,000 bu Rejected Red in store at 86c; 1,600 bu do at 86½c; 3,500 bu do at 87c. SPRING—3,500 bu No 1 in store at 92c; 8,000 bu do (mostly in Munn & Scott's) at 93c; 3,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 84½c; 2,000 bu do at 85c; 3,000 bu do at 85½c; 3,500 bu do at 86c; 400 bu (in Sturges, Smith & Co's) at 82c; 400 bu Rejected Spring in store at 70c; 1,300 bu do at 70½c; 4,000 bu do at 71c; 5,000 bu do at 71½c; 3,400 bu do at 72c.

CORN—Received, 148,413 bu; shipped, 68,935 bu. Market ½c higher. Sales:—10,000 bu prime River Yellow afloat at 37c; 1,600 bu River White at 37c; 3,000 bu White Mixed afloat at 35½c; 3,000 bu Yellow Mixed afloat at 35c; 3,000 bu Canal Mixed afloat 31c; 17,000 bu do at 31½c; 5,000 bu do at 31½c; 65,000 bu Mixed in store (in Armour, Dole & Co's) at 30½c; 41,000 bu do (in other houses) at 30c; 16,000 bu Rejected in store at 25c; 18,000 bu do at 25½c; 10,000 bu short receipts do at 24½c; 7,000 bu do (in Sturges, S & Co's) at 24c.

OATS—Received, 30,306 bu; shipped, 27,875 bu. Market active and firm. Sales: 45,000 bu No 1 in store at 33½c; 500 bu do at 33c; 12,000 bu Rejected in store at 29c.

RYE—Received, 3,801 bu. Market ½@1c higher. Sales:—3,000 bu No 1 in store at 41c.

BARLEY—Received, 2,194 bu. Market quiet. Sales: 67 bags at 40c; 71 bags at 50c—all on track; 40 bags good at 65c on track.

HIGHWINES—Received, 367 brls. Market ½c better. Sales: 120 brls at 29c; 250 brls do at 29½c.

TIMOTHY SEED—12 bags fair at $1 45 on track; 150 bushels at $1 42½; 50 bushels prime at $1 50.

SALT—In good demand. Sales: 1,140 brls Saginaw Fine Salt at $2 25; 1,500 sks Liverpool G. A. Salt at $1 85; 500 bags do at $1 80.

MESS PORK—Neglected and nominal at at $9.00@9.25.

LARD—50 tcs prime Kettle Lard at 8½c.

TALLOW—In good demand. Sales: 6 brls Country at 8c. City, 9½@9¾c.

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels scarce and in demand, with sales of 1,300 at $1 05, and $1 00 for Tierces.

## CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts to-day were liberal, amounting to 714 head, of which 455 were received at Sherman's, 51 at the Michigan Southern, and 208 at the Pittsburgh Yards. The large receipts, together with the unwillingness of either shippers or government contractors to operate, caused the market to rule dull, with a downward [illegible]

Godlip sold Enright 16 head, averaging 1,443 lbs, at $3.60, at Michigan Southern yards.

Sprague sold Frank 14 head, averaging 1,127 lbs, at $3.50, at same yards.

Dewliss sold Calder 26 head, averaging 1,127 lbs, at $3 25, at Sherman's yards.

Pease sold Hopkins 23 head, averaging 1,131 lbs, at $3 25, at same yard.

| Beeves. | Av. | Price. | Beeves. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | 1443 | $3 60 | 21 | 1131 | $3 25 |
| 14 | 1127 | 3.50 | 16 | 1447 | p. t. |
| 27 | 1127 | 3.25 | 11 | 993 | p. t. |

HOGS—Received to-day, 4,785. In consequence of a good shipping and speculative demand, the market was quite active and buoyant, at an advance of 5@10c ℔ 100 lbs. About 3,500 changed hands at a range of $2.80@3.35. We give a few of the leading sales:

| Hogs. | Av'g. | Price. | Hogs. | Av'g. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53 | 269 | $3 35 | 41 | 260 | $3 25 |
| 41 | 227 | 3 25 | 96 | 240 | 3.25 |
| 58 | 293 | 3.25 | 189 | 238 | 3.25 |
| 97 | 230 | 3.25 | 112 | 261 | 3.15 |
| 77 | 291 | 3.20 | 117 | 235 | 3.10 |
| 80 | 3[illegible]9 | 3.30 | 60 | 214 | 3.05 |
| 137 | 268 | 3.30 | 674 | 237 | 3.00 |
| 20 | 294 | 3.30 | 65 | 215 | 2.95 |
| 40 | 265 | 3.3[illegible] | 60 | 209 | 2.80 |
| 44 | 295 | 3.35 | | | |

### Philadelphia Cattle Market—Sept. 22.

The market for beef cattle was dull, the large number offering—sales this week reaching over 2,400 head—having a depressing effect on prices, which ruled about the same as last week, ranging from $7.00 to $8.25, the latter for extra quality. The bulk of the sales were at $7.00@8.00 per 100 lbs net.

Hogs—The receipts and sales reached about 3,000 head, including 2,500 at Imhoff's, at $4 75@5.50 for still, $5 0@6 00 for corn fed, and 160 at the Avenue Yard at $5.00@5.50 the 100 lbs net, showing no change.

### Cincinnati Cattle Market—Sept. 22.

Monday's market opened rather dull and with but little to report with reference to changes in prices. Most of the cattle on the market have been sold to shippers. The market closed dull. Hog Market—Nothing done. Some inquiries have been made, but since the commencement of the troubles there have been no receipts.—*Gazette.*

### Harrisburg Live Stock Market—Sept. 22.

The receipts of the Harrisburg live stock yards during the past week were as follows: 1,756 beef cattle, 2,040 swine. Beef cattle sold at the rate of $3 [illegible]@4 00 ℔ 100 lbs. gross weight. Swine sold at $3 [illegible]@4.00 per 100 lbs. gross weight.

### NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Tuesday, September 23.

[Abridged from the N. Y. Tribune.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 4,348.

The prices to day are quoted as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First quality | 8 @8½ | Ordinary | 5@5½ |
| Medium | 7 @7½ | | |

Some good extra beeves may be quoted at 8¾@9c.

The general average of the market at 7½c.

The most of the sales range from 6c to 8c.

Prices per head and per pound, of different weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry droves.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week 4,884.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 690 | Kentucky | 311 |
| Ohio | 659 | Iowa | 56 |
| Indiana | 523 | Michigan | 49 |
| Illinois | 2919 | | |

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

TUESDAY, Sept 23.—The market opened this morning with a reinforcement of 200 or 300 head, principally from New York, of the scallawag order, some of which, if sold at all, would not bring five cents a pound for the meat. There were a good many remnants of droves left unsold last night, and those who held them are unanimous in the opinion that the market opened this morning worse than it did last Tuesday, notwithstanding we have 1,300 head less in market.

PROSPECTS IN FUTURE.

What do you think of the prospects in future of the price of good cattle? asked a correspondent who thinks that our long experience will enable us to give him all the desired information. The answer: Who can prophesy? Who knoweth which way the wind listeth? We do just as well as we know what will be the price of beef cattle a week or a month hence, or at Christmas. Our correspondent must judge from circumstances. For instance, last week there were 6,400 head of cattle in the city, and that was the largest number that we have ever reported. Only four times before has the total reached 6,000: to wit: one week in September, 1855, we had 6,2[illegible], and once in October, 6,2[illegible]7. In November, 1859, one week 6,143, and once in October, 1861, 6,154 head.

This makes five weeks in ten years that we have had 6,000 cattle in market. Now, following the week of greatest supply ever known, the market opened with nearly 4,000 in the pens, and the price of first class bullocks was higher than the previous week, and many sales were made at rates equal to 8½c a pound for the net weight of meat, and some at 8¾@9c per pound, owners' estimate. And in one instance, parties who saw a sample of the stock, requested the owner to telegraph to his firm at Danbury, Conn. for another car load which they agreed to take at 9 cents net a pound. And some of our first-class butchers have contracted with some of the best feeders in Westchester and Dutchess counties for all their heavy fat bullocks, at prices estimated equal to 9 cents a pound, to be delivered as they are wanted, and these bullocks are now coming forward every week.

If there are any sure indications in these facts of the future prospects, feeders of fine bullocks will profit by them. To us it indicates that some of the shrewdest men connected with the trade believe that the price of extra good bullocks is not likely to be less than 8½c or 9c a pound this autumn. Probably the scallawags are crowded in, that they will never bring more than they do now, and that they will go still lower than they are now. We certainly do.

SALES OF ILLINOIS BEEVES.

John T. Alexander has 556 head of Illinois steers on the market to-day, and some of them of such a character as will not sell at much profit, if they cost anything at home. They are estimated at from 5 to 10¼ cwt., and sell very dull at 6@8c, and very few at 8½c, by John A. Merritt, Simon Ulery and F. C. Carey, and will not average 7 cents.

Harris & Coddington, 85 coarse, old style Southern Illinois steers, average 6½ cwt, and sell at 7c ℔ lb for Clark and Ricks. The drove averaged $47.

Shephard & Vail, 72 Illinois steers for Isaac Crosby, estimated by owners at 7 cwt., will sell to average 6¾ cwt, at 6@8c ℔ lb—very dull.

Murray and Glover, 120 of H. S. Smith's Illinois steers, 40 head estimated at 7¾ cwt., sell at 7½c ℔ lb, and 80 head estimated at 7¾ cwt., sell at 7½@8c ℔ lb.

Wheeler & Teed, 111 Illinois steers for George Reed, estimated by owner at 7½ cwt. average, will mostly sell at 8c on 7¾ cwt., a good lot of butcher's cattle.

Wm. H. Belding, 170 good fair Illinois 6½ cwt. steers, owned by Belding and De Forrest, sold at 7@8c.

T. C. Eastman & Brothers, 155 of Joel Daily's good Illinois steers, average 7 cwt., and sell slow at 7@8c ℔ lb; a few choice ones at 8½c early in the morning.

Pickering & Co., 69 Illinois steers, sold for L. Colwell, at 6½@7½c ℔ lb.

S. G. Woodruff & Bro., 40 Illinois light cows, sold for Steele, at 6c ℔ lb, on 4½ or 5 cwt.; 46 for Ferrill, 6 cwt., Illinois steers, sold at 6@7c ℔ lb; 84 of Sims' Illinois steers, averaging 7 cwt., sold at 7@8c ℔ lb.

Vail & Preston, 67 Illinois steers, bought at Albany of Haight averaging 7¼ cwt., good quality, and sell at 7¾@8½c ℔ lb.

Gillett & Toffey, 50 Illinois steers for G. Crabtree, average 6 cwt., sell half of them at 6½c ℔ lb, and others at 7½c; 34 for George Parker, 6¾ cwt., Illinois steers, sold at 7@7½c ℔ lb.

J. C. & W. W. Hoag, 200 for Capt. Hutchinson, a mixed lot of Illinois and Iowa stock, average 6¾ cwt., and sell at 7@8c ℔ lb; very dull.

Henry Myers, 96 of W. W. Morton's Illinois stock, a rather ordinary lot, average 6¾ cwt, and sold at an average of 7¼c ℔ lb.

Beach & Bray, 81 of Metcalf's 7 cwt. Illinois steers, sold at 7@8c ℔ lb.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 21,3[illegible]6.

Quotations. $3.25@4 25 ℔ cwt. live weight, for corn-fed hogs, and $3 00@3 62½ for distillery fed, are the quotations given by Henry D Grant the superintendent of the market. The weather for a week past has been extremely favorable. The days are tolerably warm but clear and dry, and nights cool enough to sleep well under several blankets. These cool nights save a great deal of ice to the packers.

The market is reported this morning quite brisk for heavy hogs of prime quality, and slow for those that are light and thin. This shows that lard and mess pork is in better demand than bacon. The arrival of light hogs is too great for the demand, and such will sell very low, if at all, unless shippers hold up.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week.

| | Live Weight. | Dead Weight. |
|---|---|---|
| First quality corn fed large size | 4¼@4½c | 5 @5½ c |
| Second quality corn-fed | 3¾@4 c | 4¾@5 c |
| First quality, small sizes, fat and prime for market butchers | 3¾@4¼c | 4¾@5¼c |
| Large size still-fed | 3¾@3¾c | 4½@4¾c |
| Second quality still fed | 3 @3¼c | 4 @4½c |

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—FLOUR—There is more doing and the market is a shade firmer. Sales 16,5[illegible]0 brls, at $5.10@5.30 for super state, the latter price for choice; $5 40@5 65 for extra state; $5 10@5 30 for super western; $5.50@5 75 for common to mixed extra western; $5 85@5 95 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6 10@6 75 for trade brands. Market closing quiet but firm. Canadian flour has slightly advanced; sales 1,100 brls at $5 45@5.75 for common; $5.80@6 75 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3 50@4 50. Corn meal dull; sales of 50 brls. Jersey at $3 45.

WHISKY—Firmer; sales 600 brls, at 32¼@33c.

GRAIN—The rapid advance in gold and sterling exchange has a favorable effect on the wheat market, and with fair export demand. Prices are 1@2c better. Sales 2,100 bu Chicago spring at $1 19@1 18; 3,400 bu Milwaukee club at $1 15@1 21; 6,500 bu unsound do at $1 08; 73,000 bu amber Iowa at $1 20@1 21½; 18,000 bu winter red Illinois at $1 20@1 24; 79,000 bu winter red western at $1 27@1 30; 38,000 bu amber Michigan at $1 28@1 29; 5,000 bu Green Bay spring at $1 21; 8,500 bu white Ohio at $1 38 and 8,500 bu white Michigan at $1 35. Rye quiet and unchanged. Sales 7,000 bu common western at 81c. Barley dull and nominal. Corn firm and in moderate demand. Sales 121,000 bu at 57@61c for shipping mixed western; 54@56½c for eastern; 41@55c for damaged and heated; 60c for white, and 65c for yellow western. Oats in fair request and better prices. Sales at 55@57c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio quiet. Sales 200 bags at 23c. Sugar in good demand and firm. Sales, 1,800 hhds at 8¾@9c for Cuba; 9½@9¾c for New Orleans; and by auction 400 brls New Orleans at 9¼@10c. Molasses quiet. Sales, 20 brls. New Orleans at 37c; 46 hhds Barbadoes at 33c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in moderate demand and market without decided change. Sales 1,400 brls, at $11 25@11.75 for mess; 11,00@11 50 for prime mess, and $11 25 for thin mess and prime. Beef steady. Sales, 100 brls, at $5 50@7 00 for city prime; $9 00@10 75 for country mess; $10@11 for repacked mess; $12.50@14 87½ for extra mess. Prime mess beef in moderate request. Sales 150 tcs extra choice on private terms. Beef hams quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm at 4½@4¾c for shoulders, and 7@7½c for hams. Bacon steady. Sales, 500 boxes long-ribbed middles deliverable in December on private terms. Lard steady and in good demand; closed a shade firmer. Sales 4,500 brls. at 9½@10¼c, including deliverable in December at 9¾c. Butter in fair demand at 11@16c for Ohio; 16@20c for state. Cheese firm at 7½@9¼c.

OSWEGO, Sept. 25.—FLOUR—Steady; $5 25 for fancy, with good demand for interior and Eastern trade.

GRAIN—Wheat opened without material change, with moderate milling and speculative demand, but closed nominally better and quiet. Sales, early, 24,000 bu winter red Illinois at $1.07@1.08, and 14,000 bu new winter red Indiana, including one boat load last night, at $1 14½. Corn and other grain quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged on grain. Flour 35c, wheat 10c, corn 9½c to New York.

IMPORTS—2,[illegible]00 brls flour, 53,800 bu wheat, 25,000 bu corn, 7,000 bu peas.

EXPORTS—1,200 brls flour, 48,000 bu wheat, 21,000 bu corn.

BUFFALO, Sept. 25.—FLOUR—Market quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat closed at an advance of 1@2c. Sales 180,000 bu at $1 03@1 13 for red winter Ohio and Indiana; $1 00@1 07 for red winter Illinois. Corn quiet and no sales. Oats firm at 44@45c. Barley and Rye quiet.

[illegible]

CANAL FREIGHTS—4c for corn, 10c for wheat to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—12,000 brls. flour, 84,000 bu. wheat, 60,000 bu. corn, 9,000 bu. oats, 3,500 bu. barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—134,000 bu. wheat, 134,000 bu. corn.

## MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .......... Sept. 25

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers.
Prop Pittsburgh, Webster, Buffalo, 1,200 brls salt.
Prop Free State, Rounds, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Sun, Jones, Buffalo, 1,260 brls salt.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Bark Wm Sturges, Pattit, Buffalo, 335 m lumber.
Brig F B Gardner, Carey, Buffalo, 200 m lumber.
Schr Cecilia, Wilman, Kalamazoo, 100 m staves.
Schr Ithica, Cameron, Manistee, 165 m lumber.
Schr Experiment, Adams, Green Bush, 35 cds wood.
Schr Magnet, Cameron, Port Sheldon, 58 cds wood.
Schr Heligoland, Burke, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Willington, Simson, Cleveland, 250 tons coal.
Schr San Jacinto, Reed, Buffalo, 180 cds wood, 180 tons coal.
Schr Planet, Lynn, Silver Creek, 1,800 posts.
Schr H H Gates, Sturgeon Bay, 80 m lumber, 1,500 posts.
Schr Active, Pagelson, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber, 60 m shingles.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, Grand Haven, 70 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Magic, Frowley, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
Schr Phalarope, Harrington, Oswego, 150 tons pig iron.
Schr Commencement, Fandes, Holland, 55 cds wood.
Schr Honest John, Rolan, Kalamazoo, 60 m lumber.
Schr Fashion, McElligott, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Reciprocity, Day, Buffalo.
Schr Vanguard, Davis, Cleveland, 440 tons coal.
Schr Guide, Ohlson, Green Bay, 110 m lumber.
Schr L C Irwin, Rager, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Antelope, Williams, White River, 65 m lumber.
Schr Grace Murray, Moore, Cleveland, 250 tons coal.
Schr Mount Vernon, Harris, Bay City, 160 m lumber.
Schr Wm Craig, Woolson, Bay City, 200 m lumber.
Schr Ethan Allen, Pomeroy, Buffalo.
Schr Ellen Williams, Fitzgerald, Buffalo, 100 m lumber, 4 m lath & timber.
Schr Jane Louise, Morey, St Joseph, 68 cds wood.
Schr Lady Jane, Engells, Pent Water, 75 cds shingle bolts.
Scow Harriet Anne, Sweensen, Grand River, 50 m lumber.
Scow Grace A Green, Larson, Muskegon, 1,500 railroad ties.
Scow Mermaid, Thomson, White River 50 m staves.
Scow Storm, Callow, White River, 65 m lumber.
Scow Mount Vernon, Johnson, Wilkinson, 20 cds wood.
Scow Ruena, Peterson, White Lake, 1,600 railroad ties.

CLEARED .......... Sept. 25

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon.
Prop Free State, Rounds, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn, 2,000 brls flour.
Prop Fountain City, Pease, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn, 20,000 bu oats, 1,200 brls flour.
Prop Buckeye, Roeman, Ogdensburg, 1,000 brls flour.
Prop Cleveland, Reed, Ogdensburg, 1,300 brls flour, 5,000 bu corn.
Prop Montgomery, Gillis, Collingwood, 925 bu corn, 4,156 brls flour, 675 brls pork, 345 brls lard, sundries.
Bark E. S. Morgan, Elsey, Buffalo, 18,000 bu oats.
Brig Isabella, Jones, Buffalo, 12,000 bu corn.
Brig Mohegan, Gilbert, Buffalo, 11,275 bu wheat.
Brig Wm Treat, Bain, Buffalo, 31,000 bu oats.
Schr Cecilia, Wilman, New Buffalo.
Schr Experiment, Adams, Green Bush.
Schr Magnet, Cameron, Port Sheldon.
Schr Heligoland, Burke, Muskegon.
Schr Planet, Lynn, Silver Creek.
Schr H. N. Gates, Flack, Wisconsin Clay Banks.
Schr Active, Pagelson, Grand Haven.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, Grand Haven.
Schr Magic, Frowley, Grand Haven.
Schr Persia, Law, Grand Haven.
Schr Commencement, Fandes, Saginaw, 5,050 bu corn.
Schr Honest John, Rolan, Kalamazoo.
Schr Reciprocity, Day, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Guide, Olson, Green Bay.
Schr L C Irwin, Rager, Muskegon.
Schr Antelope, Williams, White River.
Schr Fashion, McElligott, Buffalo, 10,575 bu corn.
Schr Marion Egan, Soper, Buffalo, 15,400 bu wheat.
Schr A E Hart, Bigelow, Buffalo, 20,300 bu corn.
Schr Ethan Allen, Pomeroy, Buffalo, 16,100 bu corn.
Schr Phalarope, Harrington, Buffalo, 18,450 bu corn.
Schr Jane Louise, Morey, St Joseph.
Schr D Newhall, Hayes, Buffalo, 5,500 bu corn.
Schr E M Peck, Sinclair, Sarnia, 14,000 bu wheat.
Scow Harriet Anne, Sweenson, Grand Haven.
Scow Grace A Green, Larson, White Lake.
Scow Mermaid, Thomson, White River.
Scow Storm, Callow, White River.
Scow Mount Vernon, Johnson, Kalamazoo.
Scow Ruena, Peterson, White Lake.

## MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Sept. 24, 1862.

UP—Barks Great West, Chenango, Lady of the Lake; schrs. Walrus, Oneida, Charley Hibbard, Tracey, Gipsey, Grey Eagle, Harvest, Altair, Rich, Hawk, Poland, Slauson, International, Collins, Summit, Huntress, Yorktown.

DOWN—Props. Plymouth, Racine; barks Cream City, Ward, Anderson, Republic, Fleece, Autanto, Milwaukee, Nichols, Witch, Sovereign of the Lakes; brigs Rio Grande, Standard, Orkney; schrs Mack, Starlight, Orkney, Sarpries, Grenada, Blade, Latham, Anterial, Ketchum, Cornelia, Grapeshot, Persian, Ironsides, Mary Perry, Johnson, Norwegian, Ogdensburgh, Tom Montague, Day, Lydia Case, Allen, Nicaragua, Eli Bates, Athenaeum, Pilgrim, Hornet.

## ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED .......... Sept. 24

Africa, LaSalle, 5,430 bu corn.
Lockport, Lockport, 5,900 bu corn.
Monitor, LaSalle, 5,300 bu corn.
Humboldt, Joliet, 2,600 bu corn, 3,600 bu oats.
Bay State, LaSalle, 5,111 bu corn.
Lemont, Lockport, 5,200 bu corn.
W. H. Brown, LaSalle, 1,461 brls flour.
Golden Cloud, LaSalle, 5,600 bu corn, 220 bu rye.

CLEARED .......... Sept. 24.

Imperial, Ottawa, 50 cds tan bark.
Cayuga, Lockport, 8,000 ft. nails.
H. Hamlin, Ottawa, 50 brls salt.
Arabia, LaSalle, 302,220 lbs salt.
B. A. Thorp, Joliet.
D. C. Wallace, LaSalle, 115 brls salt.

## MARRIED.

At Ionia, Mich., on the 23d inst., by Rev. H. Morgan, Mr. B. BERT LOGAN, of Muir, Mich., and Miss NANCY W. SEATTIE, of Ionia.

☞ Ionia Gazette please copy.

## DIED.

In this city, on Tuesday, Sept. 23d, VINCENT, son of W. T. and Jane Kay, aged five years three months and nineteen days.

The funeral will take place from St. Bishop's Church, corner West Washington and Peoria streets, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.


CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators. Separators for Warehouses.
Belting of all Kinds. Hoisting Screws and Bails.
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c. &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:
[illegible]
And in like proportion for larger.
Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Contract entered with, if desired, to be set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 278.

FROM THE FIRE AT DAVENPORT, IOWA.
Another Herring's Safe Preserves its Contents.
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 29th, 1862.
Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago:
GENTS:—I am the owner of a Safe manufactured by you. Said Safe was in a Grain Elevator in this place, and which Elevator was burned some two months since. The Safe came out in fine condition; the money and papers in a good state of preservation. The fire was one of the largest that ever occurred here, and one of intense heat. We had to cut the door open, (the lock being injured by the heat.)
Yours, &c., J. C. WASHBURN.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES lined with Herring & Floyd's new patent "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

DOG LOST.—Five Dollars Reward. A Black Newfoundland Pup, with a slight white mark on his breast, [illegible] Any one returning the above reward will be paid on his delivery at No. 120 South Clark street.

CHILD LOST.—Strayed from his home, No. 164 West Polk street, a small boy [illegible] Any information will be thankfully received at his home, or at the Armory, Capt. Bradley's office, northwest corner Court House, or at his home.

LOST—A light grey Horse, about six years old, medium size [illegible] will be suitably rewarded.



## Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street

COTTON GOODS!
—AT—
LOW PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 bales | Medford Sheeting | ... | 23 |
| 200 " | Stark " | ... | 23½ |
| 200 " | Appleton " | ... | 23½ |
| 100 " | Lawrence " | ... | 25½ |
| 100 Cases | Merrimack Prints | ... | 15 |
| 50 " | Richmond " | ... | 13½ |
| 50 " | Sprague " | ... | 14½ |
| 100 " | Pemberton " | ... | 13½ |

GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
35,000 OZARK BAGS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
CARPETING
(IN ALL GRADES.)
P. PALMER, & CO.
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET

Floor Oil Cloths,
(BEST QUALITY.)
BEDDING AND FEATHERS,
Cocoa Mattings, Rugs Mats, &c., &c.
WINDOW SHADES.
Shades of any Description Made to Order.
CURTAIN GOODS.
Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, Damasks, Embroidered Lace Curtains, &c.
LOUNGES, MATTRESSES
ENNAMELED CLOTH.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street

E. G. L. FAXON,
BEDDING.
OLD FEATHERS RENOVATED.
The subscriber is now prepared to renovate Old Feather Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, &c. Also, to
Repair and Make Over
OLD MATTRASSES,
And do all kinds of job work in the bedding line in the best manner, at short notice, at his
Bedding Ware Rooms, 70 Lake Street.

FALL TRADE
BEDDING
Of Every Description, at the Lowest Prices
FOR CASH.
Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Comforters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Slips, &c.,
Always on hand or made to order.
Particular Attention Paid to Custom Work.
The public are invited to call and examine my work, particularly the
PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS,
The Best Bed ever Used.
ALSO—MY
STEAM CURED FEATHERS
Superior to all Others,
Perfectly free from bad odor of the Quill.
Having a thorough knowledge of the business and having always a full assortment in all its branches, prepared at all times to manufacture to order, in quantity and quality second to no house in the city, he hopes to continue to receive, as heretofore, a liberal share of patronage.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 Lake Street. 70
P. O. Box 2616.

PAPER HANGINGS
Now opening for FALL TRADE.
The Usual Variety of New Styles.

PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS,
CURTAIN PAPERS,
Window Shades, Fixtures, &c
FOR CASH.
E. G. L. FAXON,
Old Stand, 70 Lake Street.

HOT AIR FURNACE.
For Heating Dwellings, Public Halls, Stores, Churches, &c.
We would advise all in want of the best Heating Furnace to call at
195 LAKE STREET.
And examine the above, which we warrant, for durability and economy, superior to any in the West. Manufactured and sold at 195 Lake street, three doors west of Wells street, by SEAVEY & CO.

THE NEW YACHT CONSTITUTION.
[illegible]

A RARE CHANCE.—$900 will purchase a House and Lot, the rent of which is paying ten or per cent on that amount. "J. C." Box [illegible], Post Office.



## Wanted.

WANTED—A good second hand Sewing Machine in perfect order. Any person wishing such to dispose of can find a CASH PURCHASER by stating kind, style and price to H. BUCKLEY, Box [illegible], Ill.

WANTED—A good girl who understands doing general house work and cooking, can get a good place, with good pay, by calling at the second residence south of Ringold Place, on the west side of Indiana avenue.

WANTED—A young lady desires employment as Saleswoman, or a Seamstress, in a private family. Can do all kinds of sewing by hand or machine. References exchanged. Address "V," Post Office Box 4418.

WANTED—A Lady wishes to obtain Copying. Writes a neat, plain hand. Persons wishing to procure such services will please address Post Office Box 709.

WANTED—A first class, experienced Salesman in the Wholesale Fancy Grocery trade. None other need apply. Post Office Box 3256, Chicago.

WANTED—I want to rent about the first of November, a neat comfortable House, situated on the South Side. Must be east of Clark street, and north of Ringold Place. Rent not to exceed two hundred dollars per year. Address "S. O." Box 34, Chicago.

WANTED—A young man of eight years experience in the Dry Goods and Grocery trade, would like a situation in some first class retail establishment. Can furnish the best of references. Salary not so much of an object as employment. Address "CLERK," Tribune Office, Chicago.

WANTED—A well qualified lady who can give the best of references, desires a situation as Nurse, or would take the place of Housekeeper in a respectable family. Address "E," Post Office Box 3480, or call at 187 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—A small Cottage House not more than two blocks from the City Railways. Such a one will find a prompt paying tenant by addressing, with terms and location, "COTTAGE," P. O. Box 3073.

WANTED—By a man of experience, a situation in either a Retail or Wholesale Grocery Store. Would loan his employer $500 or $800. References given. Address "O. V. S." Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—To Rent or Buy, a good Custom and Merchant Mill. Address "T. T." Tribune Office, stating terms.

WANTED—Orders from AGENTS AND SUTLERS for Union Variety Envelopes, Army Portfolios, Pocket Inkstands, Union Paper and Envelopes, and all articles in this line. Orders receive prompt attention. Address F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 3865, Chicago.

WANTED—To Rent a small cottage house on the North Side, south of Oak street and east of Lasalle. Rent not to exceed $15 per month. Address Post Office Box 4153.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A young man from 16 to 18 years old, who has had several years experience in a retail drug business, of good character and habits, with good references. Address "A. H. L.," Mt. Carroll, Ill.

Also, a man to take charge of a retail drug business, qualifications same as above, and address same.

WANTED—A young man of five years experience in the Tobacco and Cigar trade, and two years in a Grocery Store, wishes employment in some respectable business where he can make himself generally useful. Wages no object. Can give good city and Eastern references. Address GEO. W. BRIGGS Box 17.4, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.
MILLERS, ATTENTION!
An experienced Miller, accustomed to Merchant as well as Custom Milling, wants a situation as Boss or Stone Dresser, in a well arranged Mill. Please direct to CHRISTIAN MACK, Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.

WANTED, AGENTS—In every City, Town, Camp and Fair Ground.
DUNN'S
Great Patriotic Combination
NOW READY.
Is in unequalled demand; sells wonderfully. $5 to $15 per day insured. Greatest chance ever offered.
☞ Send for circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED, AGENTS—(On liberal terms) to sell our great
PRIZE PACKAGES AND PORTFOLIOS
In Cities, Towns and Camps. Inducements unequalled. $10 to $15 per day made with ease. Send for Circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., No. 134 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED.—Persons requiring help, to call at the Emigrant and Employment Office, 109 Clark street, Methodist Episcopal Church Block, where may be found male and female help for city and country. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 1642. STEWART HAMILTON. Persons with good references wanting respectable situations, may find such at this office.

WANTED—To rent for a term of years a farm of 100 acres or more. Must have good house and out buildings. Would prefer that the owner would furnish stock and implements on equal shares of products. Said farm to be not more than 60 miles from Chicago. Address Post Office Box 1309, giving location and how far from a railroad station, and when possession can be given.

WANTED—Agents to sell New, USEFUL and INDISPENSABLE ARTICLES, just being introduced West. Being of "REAL MERIT" they meet with favor where introduced. They need but to be seen and used to be appreciated. To returned soldiers and others unemployed we offer the BEST INDUCEMENTS. For descriptive circulars and terms enclose stamp. RICE & CO., Custom House Place, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to canvas for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, (author of the Life Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchs of Continental Europe, &c.) Agents will find this a rare selling book. Terms liberal. Apply for territory to O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 308.

WANTED—A few thousand dollars of indebtedness against the late firm of I. H. Burch & Co., by J. BEECHER, 25 Lasalle street.

WANTED—For Cash and Trade. Any one having a general stock of Goods of ten to twenty thousand dollars, to dispose of on fair terms, may address Box 5886, Chicago Post Office. The advertiser will buy a stock of the sum named, freight, and pay part cash in hand and well improved Farming Lands part being underlayed with a workable vein of Coal, situated eighty miles south of Chicago, near railroad and canal. Refers to WM. L. CHURCH, Esq., Chicago.

WANTED—Gentlemen, Ladies, or returned Soldiers wishing a pleasant and profitable Agency, requiring a small capital, and which meets ready return, will find CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL a neat and useful article (and no humbug, and for marking linen the cheapest and best in use.) One dozen, by mail, sent on receipt of $2.00, or sample pencil terms, &c., 30 cents in stamps, or sample of marking, one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. Post Office Box 21.

WANTED, INFORMATION. Any one knowing the whereabouts of RUFUS S. PAYNE, Sr., Sewing Machine Manufacturer, would confer a favor on giving information of his present domicil to J. B. G., Post Office Box 5868. Said Rufus S. Payne having, when leaving the dwelling house No. 368 Illinois street with his family, through the back door in a hurry last spring forgotten that he owed not less than twelve months rent. The owner of said house feels interested to know what has become of this model tenant.

WANTED—600,000 Agents. Something new. A splendid United States Map, also Canadas and New Brunswick, colored in counties. Just published by J. T. Lloyd, New York. Cost $20,000 to engrave it. Sample sent on receipt of retail price, 50 cents. Send stamp for circular. Post Office Box 4422. R. R. LANDON, General Agent, 85 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States, to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address Post Office Box 2033, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St, opposite the new Post Office,
Situations for Domestic Help.
No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2103.

WANTED—AGENTS. Profitable employment. $32 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have realized from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents, or for samples of marked linen, terms, &c., one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. We have Agents whose commissions average $200 per month. Circulars sent free. Send for Circular. J. O. JARVIS & CO., P. O. Drawer 5339, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Exchange—A Frame Building, with Engine and Boiler of 18 horse power, together with shafting, &c., now set up in Berrien county, Michigan, situated in the midst of a fine timber country and near the lake shore. Will exchange for house and lot in Chicago. Groceries, new or second-hand, or a horse power and mill for grinding corn. Inquire of W. R. SAMPSON, No. 3 Metropolitan Hall.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 138 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 2026. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for AIKIN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. From $10 to $20 profit per week can be earned on it by any man or woman. It will make 20,000 stitches a minute; will knit a pair of Stockings or Socks in fifteen minutes; makes a variety of Fancy Work, Shawls, Nubias, Hoods, Drawers, Undersleeves, Clouds, Sontags, Rigolets, Military Sashes, &c. We will give to one person in each township the exclusive right to use and sell the machine for one year in each township, which will enable them to get a large price paid for their time quickly and easily. Wonderful machine, and every large family will have one. Price, $45. Secure your township. For circular with further and full particulars, call on or address (with stamp) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 136 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS.—A few good ones wanted, to attend every Fair and Camp Ground in the West, to sell the only good and genuine Stationery Package put up in this country. A profit of from $3 to $8 per day. [illegible] Address J. H. JOHNSON, P. O. Box 3[illegible], Chicago.

## Boarding.

BOARDING—Some nice rooms to rent with board, at 19 Michigan avenue. Also, a few day boarders wanted. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at [illegible] Adams street.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife or single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and rooms at No. 4 Washington street, opposite Dearborn Park. References required.

A single gentleman can be accommodated with furnished room, without board, or a gentleman and wife, with board and the comforts of a quiet home at No. 29 Michigan avenue. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can procure board, with pleasant rooms, at No. 12 Adams street, [illegible] Michigan and Wabash avenues. Also a few day boarders.

BOARDING—A few pleasant, furnished rooms, with board, can be had at No. [illegible] State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Wanted two gentlemen to board, (will occupy a room together.) at 137 State street.



## Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.—By [illegible] at Lake street, corner [illegible] On Wednesday, Oct. [illegible] will be sold [illegible] Under Shirts and Drawers, Woolen Goods, Clothing Goods. [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible] Franklin, on TUESDAY, [illegible] Calf and Kip Boots, [illegible] Brogans. [illegible]

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, [illegible]
Superior Household Furniture,
CARPETS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, Sept. 26th, at [illegible] at our Salesrooms, No. 58 Lake street, [illegible] rosewood and mahogany Parlor Suits, [illegible] Chairs, Sewing do., [illegible] Bureaus, Commodes and Bedsteads, [illegible] Chairs and Rockers, Lounges, [illegible] Carpets, Cottage and other [illegible] Extension Tables, Spring Mattresses, [illegible] and Centre Tables, Ladies [illegible] Tables; also, Silver Plated Ware, [illegible] Ice Pitchers, &c., &c. Also, a [illegible] Glassware.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF
ELEGANT FURNITURE
I will sell on the corner of [illegible] Adams street,
On FRIDAY, Sept. 26th, at 10 A. M.
The following elegant Household Furniture: rosewood and mahogany [illegible] Hat Rack, large size marble-top [illegible] rosewood and mahogany [illegible] gany Clothes Presses, with [illegible] rosewood Parlor Suit, Damask, [illegible] wood Parlor Suit, Velvet Suit, [illegible] Chairs, one mahogany Book Case, [illegible] marble-top Wash-stands, [illegible] Cane-Seat Parlor Chairs, [illegible] rosewood Billiard Table, [illegible] Carpets, Hall Oil Cloth, [illegible] Morgan's make, Spring [illegible] deliers, Side Brackets, [illegible] ly framed French plate Mirrors, [illegible] marble-top Table, Refrigerator, [illegible]
All of which will be sold for cash.
J. A. MARSHALL, [illegible]

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c. AT AUCTION. [illegible] Without reserve, [illegible] On FRIDAY, Sept. 26, at 9½ o'clock [illegible] rooms, 38, 48 and 50 Dearborn street [illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
AUCTION TRADE SALE
Exclusively for the sale of
BOOTS & SHOES
We shall offer to the
COUNTRY TRADE
3500 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans,
Of desirable styles and well adapted to the Western trade. [illegible] The sale will commence AUGUST [illegible] and continue every Tuesday and Thursday at [illegible] until the stock is disposed of.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Are invite to call early and examine stock, as a favorable an opportunity seldom offers.
GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO., [illegible] See advertisement in Wholesale column.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

## Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
J. H. McVICKER .......... Sole owner and manager.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 26th, 1862, BENEFIT, last night but one of
MR. AND MISS COULDOCK
When will be presented Matilda Heron's play entitled
THE LION OF ST. MARC,
OR, THE COUNCIL OF TEN.
Mr. Couldock .......... as [illegible]
Miss Couldock .......... as [illegible]
Miss Jennie Hosmer .......... as [illegible]
Mr. Myers .......... as [illegible]
Mr. Carden .......... as [illegible]
GRAND DANCE .......... Miss Jennie [illegible]
To conclude with the favorite Farce of
YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.
John Strong .......... Mr. McVicker

ANTONIO BROTHERS'
GREAT
World Circus and Gymnasium
Will exhibit at Chicago, on Washington street, opposite the Court House,
On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday,
Sept. 29th & 30th and 1st & 2d of Oct.
First performance on Monday night at [illegible] P. M. On and after Tuesday performances [illegible] at 2 and 7 o'clock P. M.
ADMISSION:—Box, 50 cents; Pit, 25 cents. Children to Boxes half price only. Seats for everybody.
This Company consists of the
Best collection of Riders
Superb Stud of Horses,
Unsurpassable Gymnasts,
Magnificent Surroundings,
Ever brought under one canvas.
OUTNUMBERING IN ARTISTS, EXCHANGED [illegible]
ECLIPSING IN SPLENDOR,
SURPASSING IN [illegible]
All that has been heretofore seen in the [illegible]
☞ Will also exhibit at Aurora Friday, Sept. [illegible] Naperville, Saturday, Sept. 27th; Athens, [illegible]
☞ For further particulars see large [illegible] bills.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE LOW—One-fifth down and balance on time—a lot on [illegible] feet front by 135 feet deep, [illegible] large yard of fine shrubbery, [illegible] the Boulevard. Address [illegible] Chicago Post Office.

FOR SALE—A Residence Lot on Michigan avenue, [illegible] Price $600 cash. This is an excellent chance for one who has but little money. Apply to [illegible] SHIMP, 167 State street.

FOR SALE—Large House and Lot on Hubbard street, near [illegible] adapted for a boarding house; [illegible] corner of Wolcott and Pearce streets, [illegible] place, very cheap. Two cheap [illegible] avenue, at a low figure. House and lot on [illegible] street, near Lasalle. House and Lot on [illegible] Lot on Aberdeen st., near Adams street [illegible] North avenue, near Larrabee street. [illegible] street, near Depot lines; [illegible] ERNST PRUSSING, No. 4 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington streets.
☞ I will loan $2,000 or $3,000 on good security at a low rate of interest.

FOR SALE—A Saloon with [illegible] accommodations, situated at [illegible] between Harrison and Van Buren streets, [illegible] block of the Rock Island Depot, [illegible] boarders. [illegible] O. Box 1412.

MOUNTED OFFICERS.—For sale a Mare, [illegible] with Cartridges, [illegible] TURNER & SIDWAYS, No. 40 Lake street.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—The three story Brick Hotel, containing [illegible] known as the Everett House, in the City of [illegible] Ill., together with Furniture and [illegible] given. Apply to R. R. FAY, Ottawa, Ill.

FOR SALE—A Nursery. Twenty acres [illegible] partnership, we offer our [illegible] Trees, Evergreens, Shrubbery, [illegible] mental Stock, growing on twenty acres [illegible] Monticello station, Chicago & Alton [illegible] ground, four miles from Alton, [illegible] opportunity is now offered. [illegible] at Alton, or address [illegible]
A. S. & O. T. BARRY, Alton, Ill.

FOR SALE—Drug Store [illegible] at a great bargain for cash [illegible] will sell a retail stock of Drugs [illegible] good location on the North Side. [illegible] selling ill health. [illegible] R. E. DOANE, No. 128 North Wells street [illegible]

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Lot No. [illegible] of Lots [illegible] Canal Trustee's new Subdivision, [illegible] to B. R. WOODWARD, Davenport, Iowa.

## To Rent.

TO RENT—House at Hyde Park, near Depot, beautiful location, [illegible] barn, &c. It has recently [illegible] built and is complete [illegible] SPRINGER, Metropolitan Hall.

TO RENT—Desirable [illegible] No. 114 Third avenue, and the Furniture [illegible] Apply on the premises.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND MELODEONS. [illegible] Allowance made for rent [illegible] instruments required. [illegible]

TO RENT—New and [illegible]
PIANOS.
A large assortment of Pianos [illegible]

PIANOS.—A variety of [illegible] Octaves, [illegible] for $75 cash. Old Pianos taken [illegible]

MATRIMONIAL.—A [illegible] through [illegible] and [illegible]

$2,000 [illegible]


# The Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 186[illegible]

LIBERTY AND UNION.

Grand Mass Meeting—Union Me[illegible] Rally.

There will be a mass meeting of Union m[illegible] without distinction of party, who approve and [illegible] dorse the president's recent proclamation "t[illegible] on January 1st, 1863, all persons held as sla[illegible] within any State, the people whereof shall then [illegible] in rebellion against the United States, shall [illegible] thenceforward and forever free, and pledging [illegible] executive government to maintain the freed[illegible] such persons, and to do no act to repress any [illegible] forts such persons may make for actual freedom [illegible] to be held at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, Se[illegible] 27th, inst., in Bryan Hall, and at one or m[illegible] stands in the Court House square.

The following gentlemen have been invited [illegible] address the meeting, many of whom have accep[illegible] the invitation to be present:

Gov. Richard Yates, Springfield.
Gov. A. W. Randall, Wisconsin.
Gov. Joseph A. Wright, Indianapolis.
Gov. J. W. Grimes Iowa.
Gov F. A. Hoffman, Illinois.
Hon. Matt H. Carpenter, Milwaukee.
Hon. Charles Sumner, Boston.
Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, New York.
Hon. Samuel S. Casey, Kentucky.
Hon. Jacob M. Howard, Detroit.
Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick, Syracuse.
Hon. E. G. Spalding, Buffalo.
Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin.
Hon. Francis P. Blair, St. Louis.
Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy.
Gen. Franz Sigel.
Gen. Carl Schurz.
Gen. Hiram Walbridge, New York.
Gen. David Hunter.
Gen. McClernand.
Col. Fred Hecker, Illinois.
Major Walter B. Scates, Chicago.
Geo. Francis Train, New York.
George Francis Train.

Friends of the Union and Constitution of a N[illegible] tionality undivided; of a free Republican Gover[illegible] ment; and haters of the rebellion that seeks [illegible] destroy them all, come!

Come, one and all, and uphold the hands of [illegible] president in this, the day of trial!

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Walker, | Morgan L. Keith, |
| Geo. Manierre, | C. S. Hawley, |
| G. S. Hubbard, | I. N. Arnold, |
| Matthew Laflin, | Thomas B. Bryan, |
| Julius S. Rumsey, | Wm. T. Burgess, |
| S. A. Goodwin, | Casper Butz, |
| Daniel Brainard, | Henry Greenebaum, |
| Mark Skinner, | A. C. Hesing, |
| W. H. Beltcher, | G. W. Cummings, |
| John M. Wilson, | C. N. Holden, |
| J. L. Scripps, | C. G. Wicker, |
| John V. Farwell, | J. B. Bradwell, |
| Nathan Allen, | Andrew Schall, |
| D. W. Raymond, | John C. Haines, |
| H. F. Waite, | E. C. Larned, |
| Peter Page, | F. Lombard, |
| Geo. W. Gage, | Van H. Higgins, |
| George C. Bates, | Wm. H. King, |
| F. A. Eastman, | Sidney Smith, |
| Geo. Schneider, | Wm. Bross. |
| James F. Root, | |

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.

Hon. E. C. INGERSOLL, the Union no[illegible] for Congressman at Large, having been [illegible] vited by the committee to address the [illegible] mass meeting this evening, will arrive [illegible] on the evening train from Peoria, and [illegible] tell the people what he thinks of the P[illegible] ident's proclamation, and the way the [illegible] should be conducted. C. E. Carr, [illegible] of Galesburg, a very entertaining and [illegible] cible speaker, has also been invited, [illegible] has signified his purpose to be present.

Come one and all, and let it be sh[illegible] how earnest the loyal men of Chicago [illegible] in sustaining the great and beneficent [illegible] of the President!

BUELL.

It is claimed as a great merit for Gen. Buell that after allowing Bragg the w[illegible] summer to create an army, and after su[illegible] ing him to march north from Chattano[illegible] he (Buell) managed to reach Louisville [illegible] fore his antagonist. We grant that [illegible] the campaign became a foot race, Gen. Buell made good time in reaching the O[illegible] but we are not disposed to forget that [illegible] strategy has cost us the abandonment [illegible] nearly all the ground won by the blo[illegible] encounters of Donelson and Shiloh, [illegible] the two galling disasters of Richm[illegible] and Munfordsville. We have given [illegible] enemy not only the territory but the [illegible] of North Alabama, Tennessee and K[illegible] tucky, without which they would [illegible] greatly the coming winter for w[illegible] grain and meat. Rapid marches are [illegible] meritorious, even when made in the w[illegible] direction. But the antecedent facts [illegible] case are too striking to be overlooked. [illegible] march upon Louisville amounts simp[illegible] this, that Gen. Buell, after a year's [illegible] paign, has got back to his starting [illegible] one day ahead of the enemy.

New York.

The following are the two tickets [illegible] the field in New York:

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Governor* | James S. Wadsworth |
| *Lieutenant Governor* | Lyman Tremain, of Livingston. |
| *Canal Commissioner* | Oliver Ladue, of [illegible] |
| *State Prison Inspector* | Andrew Williams, [illegible] York. |
| *Clerk of Appeals* | Charles Hughes. |

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Governor* | Horatio Seymour, of [illegible] |
| *Lieutenant Governor* | David R. Floyd Jones, Queens. |
| *Canal Commissioner* | William J. Skinner, [illegible] kimer. |
| *State Prison Inspector* | Gaylord J. Clark, [illegible] |
| *Clerk of Appeals* | Frederick A. Tallmadge, New York. |

The ballot for governor in the Repu[illegible] State Convention was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number of votes | [illegible] |
| Necessary to a choice | [illegible] |
| Gen. Wadsworth | [illegible] |
| Gen. Dix | [illegible] |
| Lyman Tremain | [illegible] |
| Scattering | [illegible] |

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 26.

The governor has consented to the [illegible] of a regiment of cavalry by Colonel Ca[illegible] Peoria, and it has been mustered in [illegible] 18th regiment. It now musters 800 [illegible] This is the fifth cavalry regiment und[illegible] last call.

The 68th regiment, three months [illegible] teers, was mustered out of the servi[illegible] morning at 10 o'clock. This is a fine re[illegible] containing a large number of the ve[illegible] men in the country. Many of the m[illegible] re-enlist as soon as they can go hom[illegible] see their families.

Field officers have been appointed [illegible] 113th regiment as follows: Capt. H[illegible] Chicago, colonel; Paddock of Ka[illegible] lieutenant colonel; and Capt. Yates of [illegible] county, as major. These appointment[illegible] been made upon the unanimous req[illegible] the line officers of the regiment. [illegible] have gone forward for the immediate [illegible] ment of this regiment now at Chica[illegible] its preparation for the field.

The 105th regiment, Col. Dustin, [illegible] cago, has received marching orders fr[illegible] adjutant general.

Five regiments now organized at Ca[illegible] ler, and which have been waiting for th[illegible] for several days, are now being paid [illegible] will be sent forward. The delay in [illegible] these and other regiments to the field [illegible] occasioned by the want of pay. In no [illegible] have marching orders been withheld [illegible] State authorities, after a regiment ha[illegible] clothed, armed and paid. In fact seve[illegible] since, under an urgent call, several re[illegible] were sent off before being paid or arme[illegible] for the want of clothing, arms and [illegible] might have now had fifty regiments [illegible] field; as it is we have sent between thi[illegible] forty, including those now under [illegible] orders.

There but few regiments now [illegible] As soon as organized, regiments now in [illegible] Butler and Douglas go forward. Under [illegible] regiments at country camps will be [illegible] to these general camps and organiz[illegible] present there are no barracks for [illegible] these camps and the general governm[illegible] been unable to furnish tents.

Gen. Buell's Incompetency.

[Special dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

There is reason to hope that the [illegible] ment has under consideration the qu[illegible] appointing a successor to Gen. Buell, [illegible] also that of assigning one general to th[illegible] mand of all the West, now divided [illegible] many departments. General [illegible] Heintzelman have been spoken of in [illegible] tion with the position.

DISMISSAL FROM THE MILITARY SERVICE.

By direction of the president, Capt. [illegible] Preston, assistant adjutant general [illegible] States volunteers, is dismissed from [illegible] vice of the United States, for having [illegible] to discharge a soldier and collect his p[illegible] per centage on the amount.

C'plain B[illegible] F. Waldo, commis[illegible] sub istence, volunteer service, is hon[illegible] missed, for habitual absence from his [illegible] from and utter neglect of duty.